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1913

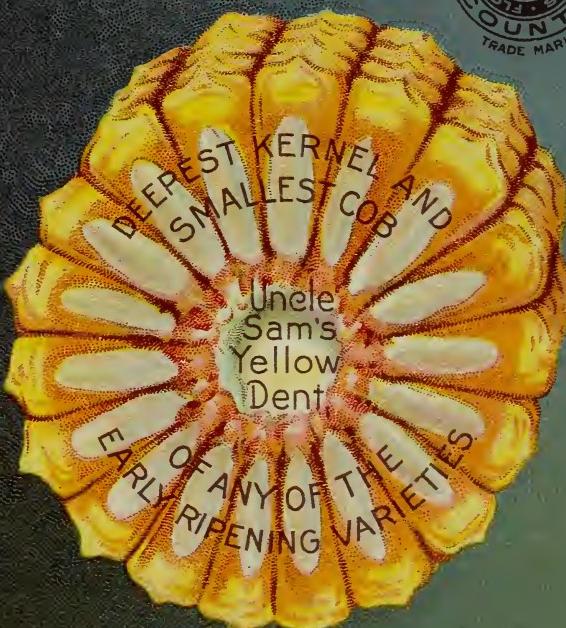
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CASHMAN'S
SILVER
KING

SO. O. Lake

IMPROVE YOUR CROPS

BY PLANTING
SEEDS OF
QUALITY



MINNESOTA GROWN
SPECIALLY BRED

CORN
FOR THE NORTHWESTERN FARMER

CASHMAN'S SEEDS

THE PRIDE OF THE
CLINTON FALLS NURSERY CO.
OWATONNA, MINN.

SEEDSMEN - NURSERYMEN - FLORISTS - FARMERS.

□ BUSINESS DETAILS □

SUGGESTIONS FOR ORDERING

Cashman's "Seeds of Quality."

The attention of our customers is respectfully called to the following directions, which will, if followed, be an aid to purchasers as well as ourselves.

WE USE GREAT CARE to avoid mistakes in filling orders and to see that the wishes of our customers are carried out to the letter. We have received numerous compliments on the completeness and accuracy of our system. PLEASE REMEMBER, however, that no matter how careful we are and how much pains we take, mistakes will occur if the order is not properly made out. Therefore, we ask you to assist us in giving you the best possible satisfaction, by reading and carefully following the suggestions for ordering given below.

OUR ORDER SHEETS. It will be a great help to us in filling your order correctly and speedily if you make it out on our order blank, as follows: Place the quantity wanted before each article. Write the quantity, name of each article wanted, and then the catalog price, for each article—space being provided on each line for same. If you wish to write us about anything not provided for on the order blank, use a separate sheet. If you want more order blanks write for them.

KEEP A COPY of every order you send us. On receipt of seeds, you can check off to see whether you have received everything you ordered. In case anything is missing look for a notice that it will follow.

HOW TO ORDER. Be sure to sign your Name, Post Office, County and State very plainly on every order, and be sure to state plainly the name of the town where you get your freight and express. If a wife orders it will be better to sign her husband's name, for instance Mrs. J. G. Jones instead of Mrs. Helen Jones. Carefully fill out each space in our order blank.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Send cash with your order. The best ways to remit are by Post Office Orders, Express Money Orders, Bank Drafts or currency in Registered Letters. Remittances may be sent on our risk in any of the above ways. We will accept stamps for sums less than one dollar. Customers sending orders amounting to more than \$5.00 may deduct from the amount of the order the cost of Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

WE DO NOT SHIP C. O. D. unless one-third of the amount of order is remitted with the order as a guarantee of good faith.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS RATES. We get rates as low as any seed firm and lower than most of them. We annually give the railroads more carloads of freight than any other Nursery and Seed House; therefore we can get the lowest possible rates. Remember that we do not pay the charges and that it is just as cheap to pay them at your end as here. Always state whether you want your shipment to come by freight or express, otherwise we ship by cheapest route. Let us urge you to order early, have your seeds come by freight and save yourself expense. The freight charges on 100 pounds will be little more than on 20 to 50 to 80 pounds. In all instances we shall try to save you shipping charges.

PREPAID STATIONS. Before sending your order learn whether or not the town to which you tell us to ship your seeds is what is called by the Railroad Company "A Prepay Station."

If you will instruct us to send your seeds to a town where the freight charges must be prepaid (which is called a Prepay Station) you will save us much trouble and yourself much delay if you send plenty of extra money to prepay charges. If you send too much we will return what is over. If you neglect to send money we will ship your seeds to the railroad station nearest to you where there is an agent, and where you can pay freight charges.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY will be attested by any of the following banks: The Security State Bank, National Farmers Bank, First National Bank, or the U. S. or American Express agents, Owatonna, Minnesota.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES are unexcelled. We have three express companies and three lines of railroad at Owatonna, therefore there is no seed firm that can make quicker shipments than we can. We have two sidetracks to our packing houses, which enables us to handle several carloads daily. We make it a rule that all orders (except potatoes in freezing weather) shall be shipped the day after they are received. Order early so you can wait for the shipment by freight and thus save express charges.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. It occasionally happens (though very seldom) that an order is lost in coming to us. We also receive many letters and orders without name or address. Therefore, if any who order do not hear from us within a reasonable time, they should send us a **duplicate order**, stating the date on which the original order was sent; also post office from which original order was mailed. We will investigate the matter promptly and make same entirely satisfactory to you.

EARLY ORDERS are better for you and better for us as we are not then so badly rushed as in March and April. Early orders will have plenty of time to reach you by freight, which is cheaper than express (except on small quantities). Potatoes and other perishable articles cannot be shipped until danger from frost is past. We can usually begin shipping them South about February 15th. We guarantee that they shall reach destination in good condition, if date of shipping is left to us. If shipment arrives in bad condition have the freight agent write on the freight receipt, which he gives you, the condition of the shipment. Mail freight receipt to us, stating in a few words your complaint about it. We will ship potatoes, etc., at your risk when you order us to do so.

NO PREMIUMS. Many seedsmen try to make their customers believe they are getting great bargains—by quoting discounts and offering premiums. We quote Net prices which are as low as *choice first class seeds* can be sold. These misleading discounts and premiums are the hole—our Net Prices are the meat of the doughnut.

TESTING SEEDS. Before starting to fill our orders we test the vitality of all seeds and our customers will receive only such seeds as have proven their germinating qualities. We propose to demonstrate to every customer that "*Quality Counts.*"

NON-WARRANTY. Most of the failures with seeds, plants and bulbs are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee success, and although we take all possible care to supply only such seeds as will, under proper conditions, produce satisfactory results, we still give no warranty as to description, quality or productiveness of any seeds we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, and every order for articles named in this catalog will be executed on these conditions only. It must, however, be plain to everyone who gives the matter the slightest thought that it is to our best interests to send out only such seeds as will not only grow but prove true to name and description.

CORRESPONDENCE. We shall be glad to explain anything to you that we have not made plain in this catalog, if you write us about it. Always be careful to sign your Name and Post Office very plainly. When writing after ordering from us be very sure to give us the same Post Office as you gave us on your order. Also always put your order number (which we will send you as soon as we receive your order) at the top of every letter that you write. By remembering this you will save us a great deal of trouble and save yourself delays.

Cashman's "Seeds of Quality"

1913

In presenting our 1913 catalogue we take this opportunity of thanking our many friends and customers who have shown us, by their many favors and patronage, that they appreciate our efforts in growing and preparing seeds that are as safe and reliable as a Government Bond.

We call your attention to the fact that Mr. Cashman has established here at Owatonna not a "Seed House" for selling any and all kinds of seeds, good and bad, but a reliable distributing station for pure bred seeds of highest quality. He is a practical, scientific farmer with years of experience. He knows what good seed means to the farmer. He believes and proves beyond doubt that with proper seed to start with and proper methods of cultivation employed on the land, every farmer can make his farm worth \$200 per acre. This will mean that every acre of land where corn can be grown, will be worth \$200. This is a great agricultural district. The soil here will produce just as much as will that in Illinois or Iowa. Mr. Cashman wants to enlist the support of every intelligent farmer in his effort to make our lands worth \$200 per acre.

Mr. Cashman has associated with him in his work, Prof. Theodore Sexauer, who is a pure seed specialist of National reputation. Every farmer in the Northwest, who is interested in advanced methods of farming, knows Sexauer. Let him help you.

Only One Grade.

You will notice by going through our catalogue, that we offer only one grade of each variety. That is the best grade. Not a single grain or seed should be planted un-

THOMAS E. CASHMAN
PRES. AND MGR.
CLINTON FALLS NURSERY COMPANY

Former Mayor of Owatonna. Present State Senator from Steele County. President, Minnesota Horticultural Society. Author of Cashman's Distance Tariff Bill.

Mr. Cashman is a noted lecturer on Scientific Agriculture and Horticulture.

Corn breeding, stock raising, intensified farming and the extermination of quack grass are his specialties.

He believes the secret of successful corn growing lies in the selection and care of seed. Mr. Cashman proves his claims conclusively in the wonderful yields he is able to produce on his own farms here in Steele County.

less it possesses type, life, strength and vigor. In other words, it should be as near perfect as possible to obtain. We depend on seed for the crop and therefore cannot be too critical about the quality of the seed we use. **We do not sell second grade seeds for field planting.** We dispose of all our second grades on the open market, consequently offer none in our catalogue. We want you to know that when you place an order for Cashman's "Seeds of Quality," you will get the best to be had. Every variety listed has been carefully selected, carefully cleaned, carefully graded and thoroughly tested for germination. A trial order will prove our claims.

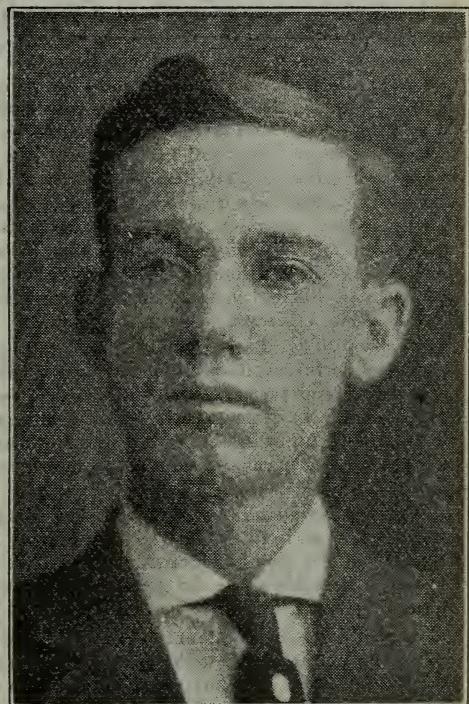
\$15,000.00 Returned.

We have a nice stock of seeds of each variety offered, but not large. We know it is the very best obtainable. When each line is exhausted we will discontinue the sale of that item. For instance, we advertised last year, 2,700 bushels of 100 per cent corn, all our own growing. We stated in our catalogue that when our supply was sold out we would not fill any more orders. In just four weeks after our seed book went into the mails we were sold out. But the orders kept coming in. We returned \$15,000.00 of cash to customers who ordered corn from us after it was all gone. We could have purchased corn to fill these orders and would have made a big profit on it, but we don't do business that way. You can depend on us. Order early this year before we are all sold out.

Reminding you again that when you plant Cashman's pure bred "Seeds of Quality," you will get a perfect stand and increase your yield and hoping that the year 1913 will bring you unbounded happiness and prosperity, we are,

Yours for square dealing,

CLINTON FALLS NURSERY CO.



PROF. THEODORE SEXAUER
GRAIN SPECIALIST

Raised on a farm in Iowa, Prof. Sexauer soon became interested in scientific farming. Entering the Iowa State College at Ames in 1905, he showed by his exceptional ability to grasp and put into practice, the fine points of scientific grain breeding, that the agricultural world would soon know a new master in agricultural science.

Prof. Sexauer was a prominent member of the famous corn judging team, representing Ames College at Chicago in 1907. He became a noted institute and short course worker, and represented Ames College in all parts of Iowa during his last two years in school. At the close of his college work he accepted a position as Director of Agriculture at the Albert Lea High Schools. Here he made an enviable record, and today stands without a peer in Minnesota as an agricultural instructor, corn specialist and practical farmer. Prof. Sexauer has done more toward the dissemination of corn gospel and better seed corn than any other man in the state. In Aug. 1912, he came to Owatonna as Grain Specialist for the Clinton Falls Nursery Co. In this work he is giving his entire time to the breeding, selection, care and testing of corn and small grains. He will have personal supervision of our testing work, so that every ear of corn will pass through his hands before going out.

An Open Letter

Now, my dear friends, just a word with you in regard to what varieties of corn are most profitable and successful for you to grow in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

During the past four years I have been breeding several varieties of corn with the ultimate end in view of finding out the following very important points:

First, what is the most profitable variety to raise when grown under the most favorable conditions?

Second, what varieties will I grow and recommend you to grow under ordinary conditions as we find them one year with another?

Third, what is the most profitable variety to grow when conditions are unfavorable?

Fourth, (and very important), how must I take care of corn in order to increase the average of 36 bushels per acre, which was the average yield in 1911, up to 70 or 80 bushels which can be produced if properly and intelligently handled.

Here is what I have found out by actual experience and close study on corn growing and I am going to tell you about it, knowing that you will double your yield if you will do as I am doing. To start with I want to say, that our soil is similar to other soil in Minnesota, the majority of it might be called a heavy black loam with a clay subsoil, part of it has been tile drained and nearly all of it should be. We have no quick sandy land that aids the early ripening of corn, therefore, I believe that ours is similar to the average of land found in Minnesota, but perhaps not quite so well adapted to the growing of corn as the average land owing to it being a heavy black loam.

In order to get a large yield of corn it is necessary that conditions be favorable and that the variety planted be a good yielder and yet early enough to mature every year in this latitude. In order to have conditions favorable, first, our land must be in a high state of fertility made so either by a covering of barnyard manure or the decomposing of clover or other grass sod.

The ground should be ploughed deep, not less than seven inches, early in the fall, and thoroughly disked and harrowed in the spring before planting. This should also be done if possible while the ground is in a pliable condition so it will not bake or become hard.

The corn should be planted as near May 1st as possible and not deeper than one inch; deep planting is disastrous most years and no necessity for it even though the ground be dry, for continual harrowing just before and after the corn is planted and up until the time the little plant is beginning to break through the ground, will draw moisture enough to the surface to germinate the seed. This harrowing will also destroy all weeds, and make it possible to keep your corn field perfectly clean during the entire summer if intelligent methods are used in handling the cultivator. The corn should be cultivated close, deep and often the first three weeks, after this the inside shovels should be raised and widened from the row. Deep and close cultivation is very injurious after the corn roots begin working out through the row.

There are more good corn fields destroyed on account of cutting corn roots with the cultivator than in any other way. After the corn is about 2 feet 6 inches high a sweep or surface cultivator should be used which does not cultivate deeper than one inch and which will provide a dust mulch, hold the moisture, stimulate the growth on corn, and at the same time destroy all weeds. The corn field should be cultivated at least eight times, and it will pay well to go through it ten times.

In order to get a big yield of corn it is not only necessary that you have your seed-bed properly prepared and kept in proper condition during the growing season, but you must have varieties that will produce a big yield and at the same time get ripe; you must plant seed that will all grow, not only grow but grow strong so that there will be no blank hills. It costs just as much to cultivate and take care of half a stand as it does a full stand. Three or four kernels of strong seed of Gashman's Silver King, Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent, and Golden Jewel, if properly handled, will produce from 70 to 100 bushels per acre every year. Those varieties have produced this yield for us and they will do it for you.

Now, the conditions that I have described you may say are most favorable and extra-ordinary, but dear friend, if you will only make an honest effort to work out my suggestions you will find those are only ordinary conditions and can be worked out every year, and you will all enjoy doing it because it is the only means to successfull corn raising. Therefore, I have answered almost in full, question number No. 2, which is, "What variety will I grow and recommend you to grow under ordinary conditions in which we find them one year with another in this climate?"

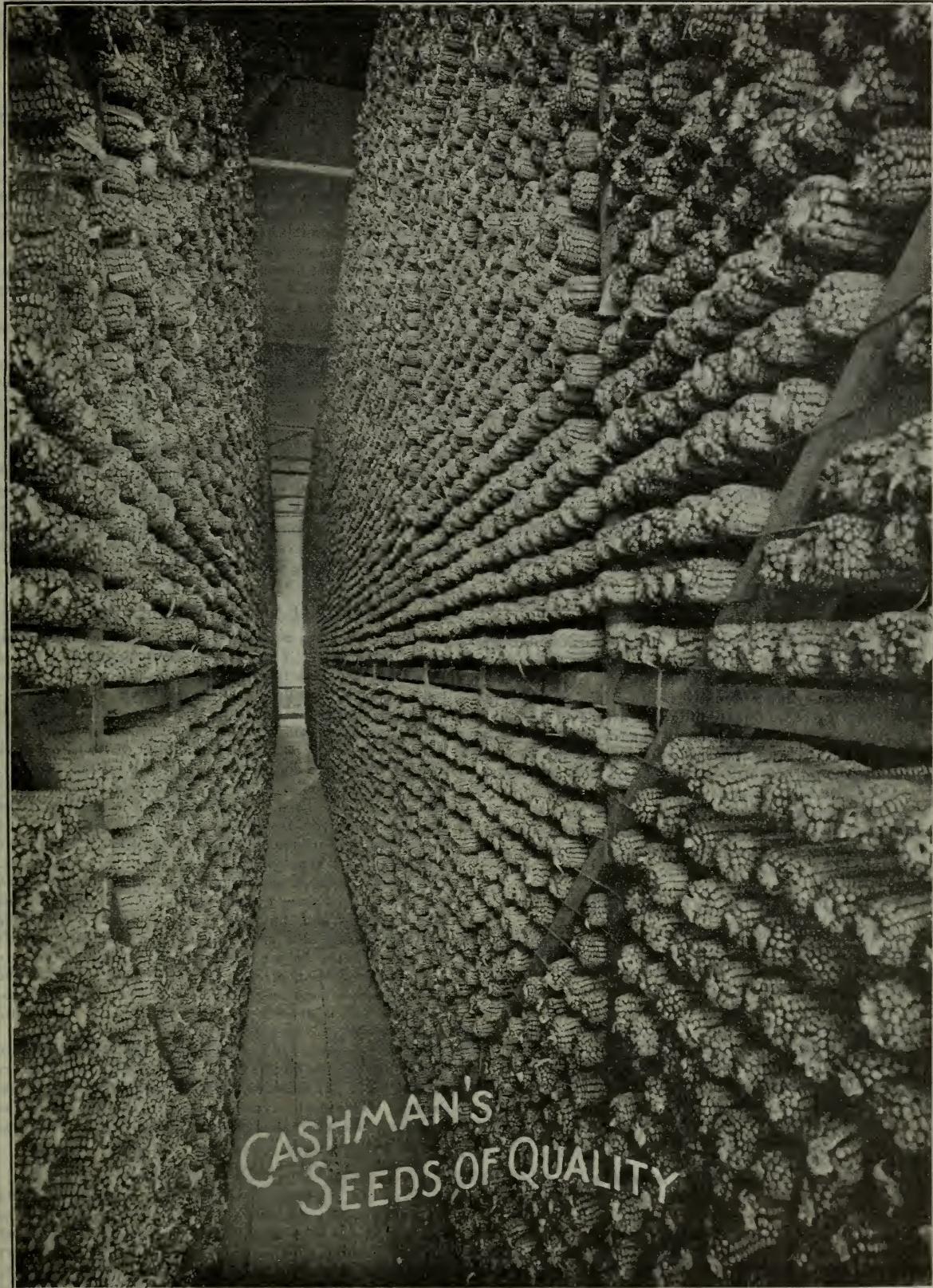
As I stated before Silver King comes first, Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent second, and Golden Jewel third. Those are the varieties that we plant for profit and advise you to under ordinary conditions. Some of our customers may have unfavorable conditions for the growing of corn, we are raising seed for them also. To them I would say employ the same method, if possible, that I have outlined for the larger varieties and plant strong seed of Minnesota No. 13, Rustler White Dent and Pride of the North.

If you haven't seed of this description do not fail to write us at once and we will reserve it for you. If you delay, we may be sold out as we were last year before the first of March. If you handle your corn as we do, you will be just as successful as we are and raise from 75 to 100 bushels per acre. It takes 25 bushels of corn per acre to pay expenses, what you raise over that is profit. If you raise 35 bushels per acre you have 10 bushels for profit. If you raise 80 bushels per acre you have, at least, 45 bushels per acre which you may credit up to profit, the other 15 bushels you may charge to extra expense that may be incurred in doing the job right. The question is, can you afford not to do the job right when you can make as much clear profit in one year as many of you are now making in five? Then again, this little extra effort and results obtained will make your land more valuable, therefore, increase the value of your holdings, will make you a leader in your community and will give you the satisfaction of knowing that you have not only taken advantage of your opportunities, but that you are a success in life.

I have learned that those results can be brought about every year by employing means that I have outlined. I have increased my earning capacity to a large extent, and as I am interested in your success, I want you to know about it also, that you may also grow two ears of corn where you now grow one, and that each ear may be one-third larger which will give you more corn to feed more hogs, to feed more cattle, to buy more land for your sons and daughters, and give you a larger bank account.

If there are any questions that you would like to ask, I will be glad to assist you in anyway I can. Thanking you for past favors, and hoping that by fair and honest, upright dealing we may merit a continuance of same, I am,

Very respectfully,
THOS. E. GASHMAN.



THE CASHMAN METHOD OF CURING SEED CORN

The above illustration shows a section of our drying house filled with seed ears for our 1913 delivery. Note that no two ears touch. The corn is laid on wires running full length of the building, thus giving perfect circulation of air. Every ear of this corn was selected and gathered before freezing and the fall rains set in. This work was done under the personal supervision of Thos. E. Cashman and Prof. Theo. Sexauer. Prof. Sexauer will test every ear before sending it out.

**SEED
CORN**

The Acre the Unit

**SEED
CORN**

The great problem facing the farmer of the Northwest is to secure seed that will grow. This is especially true of corn. Since corn has come to be the leading crop as a forage plant, it should be the business of every farmer to select his own seed. But since many neglect to do this and many changes are made in farms, it is necessary that they buy their seed.

Pres. Thomas E. Cashman, with his practical experience as a farmer, has come to realize that the greatest cause of poor yield of corn is a poor stand, and that the poor stand is caused by having poor seed. If by the use of scientific methods in selecting, storing and testing the seed corn he sells the farmer he can improve the stand and thereby increase the yield in bushels per acre, he will not only help the farmers but will help the community and the state. With this end in view he has secured the services of Prof. Sexauer, formerly of Albert Lea, one of the leading experts of the state of Minnesota, who will give his entire time and energy toward helping Pres. Cashman carry on this work.

First of all we gather our seed before freezing weather and it is carefully stored in racks where no two ears touch, and where plenty of ventilation can be had. We gather our corn early for three reasons:

First, we get it into our drying rooms before the cold fall rains and freezing weather weakens or kills the germs. This corn is taken and placed in racks as soon as brought from the field, plenty of ventilation supplied, thus carrying away the moisture very quickly.

Second, we gather it early because we can get the early maturing ears, thus building up a type of corn that will mature early. Many times, when seed corn is not gathered until husking time, all ears look alike, so it is impossible to tell the early maturing ears from the others.

Third, we select it early so we can tell what type of stalks the ears come from. Many times the ears are placed too high on the stalk, thus making the corn more difficult to husk and also making the stalks more apt to be blown down by winds.

OUR SUPPLY IS LIMITED.

We have only about four thousand bushels of this early picked ear-tested corn. Do not neglect to test your seed early so you will know if you are going to need any seed or not. If you find that you are going to need seed corn you should have it reserved early, so you will get the best.

Many seed houses buy corn where ever they can find it, ship it into the state and sell it. This idea is entirely wrong and you should never buy corn from houses of that type. These houses usually buy their corn in the crib; the scoop shovel method of selection is used; the entire lot shelled and sold regardless of the locality in which it was grown or to which it is going.

It is difficult to get seed that is true to type by this method and in most cases it is corn that will not mature where planted.

It is impossible to buy good seed in any quantity, therefore, when our own stock is exhausted we will fill no more orders. If you are in the market for varieties that we do not list, you will know that we are not growing them and you cannot secure them from us, unless you specifically mention that you want us to buy it elsewhere for you.

We will not guarantee the test of any corn that we have to buy unless you give us time to make the test, but remember that we guarantee every ear tested of all our own corn ordered from us.

EVERY BUSHEL OUR OWN GROWING.

The corn we are offering is all our own growing or grown by our neighbors under our supervision. In ordering corn from us you have our guarantee that all of it is grown right here in Steele County, and most of it in our own seed fields, and every ear picked early and cured by the individual ear drying process, all shipped in the ear, germination test guaranteed. Many seed houses grow their corn under contract and are obliged to accept the product of a field at husking time, regardless of whether it is good seed or not. It has cost them no more than crib corn.

We congratulate ourselves on the splendid lot of corn we have grown this year. When we grow it ourselves we have an opportunity to select our seed early, even at a heavy cost.

OUR METHOD OF DRYING SEED CORN.

On page two we print a picture from a photograph showing our drying racks in our corn building. These are made by stretching plain wire four inches apart on both sides of 2x4 uprights set two feet and eight inches apart. The ears are laid on these wires half an inch apart, thus allowing a free circulation of air to every part of the ear.

EVERY EAR WILL BE TESTED.

A large number of seed houses are selling seed branded as tested seed. For instance, they guarantee a test of 90 per cent. This type of a test means practically nothing. They will go through the seed room and take perhaps one hundred kernels and test them, and if ninety of them grow this is sold as 90 per cent corn. Now just think, there are ten ears out of every hundred that will not grow and yet the entire lot is taken and sold to the farmers. Now, why buy seed in which ten ears out of every hundred will not grow? Doesn't it seem foolish to attempt to test the corn when you are going to plant the entire lot, and know that there are ten ears that will not grow? Even when one kernel is taken from each ear it is not a safe test. Has it ever occurred to you that often times one half of an ear of corn will grow and the other half will not, or one side may grow and the other side be dead? By taking one kernel from each ear you get a representative sample of ear. What is the use of talking about testing if you are not going to find out if each ear will grow strong. The testing here is done under the supervision of Prof. Theo. Sexauer and is done in a practical, careful, systematic manner.

Four kernels are taken from each ear, two about two inches up from the butt on opposite sides of the ear. Every ear that does not have four kernels growing strong is discarded. This is the type of corn we are selling to the farmers. We guarantee the germination test at the time of shipment.

THE MISSING HILL.

Say, Mr. Farmer, have you ever stopped to figure what good seed corn means? It requires from twelve to eighteen ears of Minnesota corn to plant an acre. Suppose you are planting corn in which twenty-five ears in every hundred will not grow. Do you see that you are planting twenty-five acres in 100 that will be missing corn, two and one-half acres in every ten on which there will be nothing, two and one-half hills in every ten hills that will be missing.

Now, there are three thousand five hundred and fifty-six hills in an acre, and if two and one-half hills in every ten are missing you will have eight hundred and eighty-nine

missing hills per acre. If you have corn that will make fifty bushels per acre with an average stand of three per hill in the field where you have eight hundred and eighty-nine missing hills, you will have twelve and one-half bushels missing per acre. At forty cents per bushel we have a loss of \$5.00 per acre, simply because you were not willing to test your own seed or pay \$1.00 per acre for seed with a guaranteed germination test.

In planting corn on one hundred dollar land you either own the land or pay rent, and should have a reasonable income. Your seed-bed requires the same amount of preparation and cultivation, then why not have a stand of corn and get what is possible without any additional labor.

BUY YOUR SEED ON THE EAR.

Never buy shelled corn. Always insist on getting your corn on the ear. If you buy your seed on the ear and the type does not please you, you can return it, but if it is shelled you cannot tell what you have. Then, too, if your corn comes to you in the ear you can test it. If it comes to you shelled you have no way of getting out the poor corn. You will find that many times the shelled corn is simply a means of getting rid of the poor corn. Many times, too, the butt and tip kernels are shelled with the remainder of the ear and sold.

You have a right to demand what is best. Do it. If a seed house sends you shelled corn, send it back. It is to your advantage, every time, to pay more and get seed that is ear tested; seed that will give you strong, vigorous sprouts.

SEED CORN CHEAP AT \$5.00 PER BUSHEL.

A large number of people are inclined to want to buy cheap seed. Have you ever stopped to figure just what good seed corn is actually worth as compared with oats?

As an illustration the average farmer usually sows three bushels per acre. Let us value it at 40 cents per bushel. At this rate you would be sowing \$1.20 worth of oats per acre. You will remember that a bushel of corn at \$5.00 will plant seven acres. If you buy your seed oats at the rate of \$1.20 (or three bushels) per acre, seven acres will cost you \$8.40. Corn enough to plant the same number of acres will cost you \$5.00. Which of the two fields of seven acres each will make you the most money, the seven acres of oats or the seven acres of corn?

When you buy ear tested seed you know that you are planting the best. Even when you plant ear tested corn,

if the spring is a little cold and wet, some of the ear tested seed may not grow. But, suppose you plant seed that has not been ear tested. We found, last spring, in many fields where untested and weak seed was used, the stand ran from forty to seventy-five per cent, this means that there are forty to seventy-five 3-stalk hills in every hundred, and the remainder is missing.

Good seed is cheap at \$15.00 per bushel. Don't be misled and buy shelled seed corn because it is cheap.

MINNESOTA CORN NOT LARGE.

Remember that when you grow corn in Minnesota that it will not mature as large as that grown in central Iowa. Do not try to select the largest ears you can find, but what you want is the largest ear that will mature in your section. Never sacrifice maturity for size. In selecting our seed corn from the field, special attention is given to early ripening qualities as well as the size of ear; the ears that ripen earliest are taken. This shows you the advantage of the proper selection of seed corn at the right time.

\$62.00 FOR 10 EARS OF CORN.

The old established principle of "like begets like" works out in the growing and breeding of grain just as it does in stock. It is blood that counts. If you want the best you must expect to pay the highest price. If you buy a bull to head your herd, you always want to know something of his dam and sire, as well as to be sure he is a good individual himself. This same thing is true of corn. If you want to start to breed corn, don't hesitate to pay the price if you can get good stuff. Buy corn with breeding back of it.

Thomas E. Cashman bought the prize winning samples from four different exhibitors at the State Corn Show, held at Owatonna, January, 1912. He paid \$62.00 for the Grand Champion Sweepstakes sample of ten ears. It is from this class of foundation stock that our corn is bred.

HOW WE WILL SHIP.

All corn ordered from us will be shipped in the ear in one bushel crates, unless otherwise ordered. Grates will be furnished free and all seed delivered at the station here at Owatonna. We do not pay the freight.

In ordering be sure and give exact shipping directions, writing your name and postoffice address, together with shipping station, very plainly. If full instructions accompany your order there will be no delay in shipment.

100 PER CENT SEED CORN!

Do not spend a dollar for Seed Corn unless you know it will grow 100% strong before you buy it. Do not spend a dollar for Seed Corn unless you know where it is grown. Do not spend a dollar for Seed Corn that is shelled.

Cashman's Seed Corn is guaranteed to test 100%. Order early before it is all gone. Our stock is not large and will not last until corn planting time. Five dollars will buy one bushel of 100% seed ears, every ear tested, every ear guaranteed. At \$5.00, 100% corn is cheap seed. The difference in increase of your crop will pay for your seed twice over. Send your orders in early.

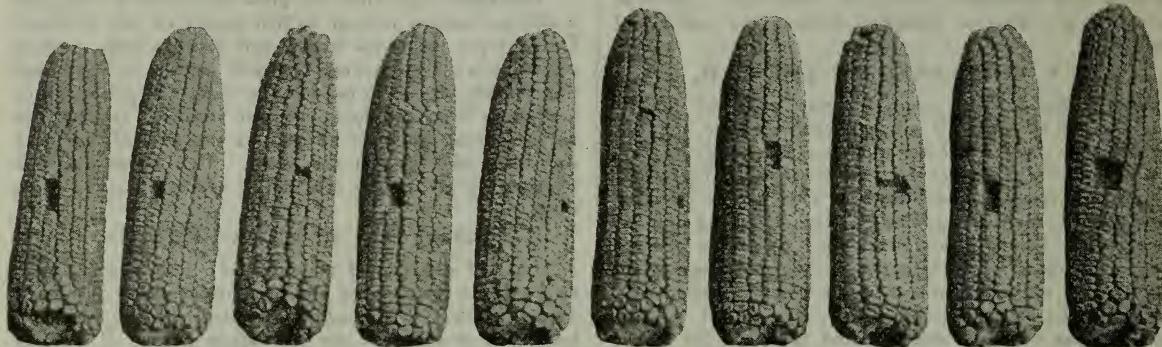
UNCLE SAM'S YELLOW DENT.

This variety of corn was originated by W. S. Raddue of Delavan, Martin County, Minnesota. Mr. Raddue exercised great care in the breeding of this corn, paying special attention to maturity and yield.

One of the first questions that a farmer should ask in buying seed corn should be, will it mature? The next one, will it yield? Mr. Raddue, in the breeding of this corn, has paid special attention to these points, recognizing the fact that immature corn will not feed well, neither will it yield well and it is practically impossible to get seed from it that will grow.

During the three years we have grown this corn on our farms we have selected only the early maturing ears from which to breed, thus building up a type of corn that is safe for Minnesota planting.

Another trouble with most varieties of corn is a lack of breeding. You may find the kernels badly mixed, sometimes red or white cobs in the same variety. Many of the farmers will say, my hogs eat it just the same, whether the



Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent.

rows are straight or crooked and the color of the cob makes no difference. True, they will, but when you come to plant ears on which the rows are crooked and the kernels irregular, your kernels are of various sizes and shapes, making it impossible to plant them and get a uniform stand of corn. There is not a planter made today that will take all sized kernels and give you a uniform drop.

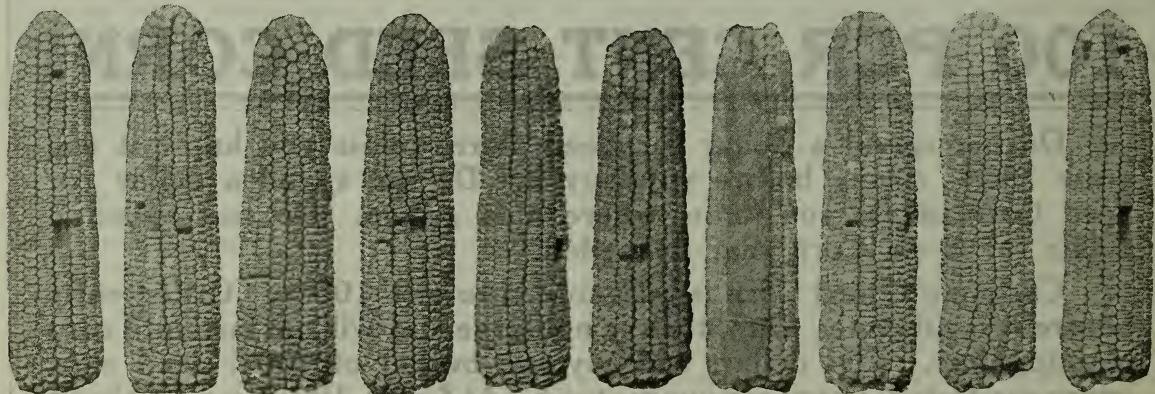
One of the strong points in favor of Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent is its breeding and the extreme degree to which the type has been fixed. You will find, when you get a large amount of this corn together, that the type shows up in good shape if the corn is well bred. This breeding gives you rows that are straight, and kernels that are uniform and regular, enabling you to get a uniform stand.

Breed Characteristics:—Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent is a yellow corn with deep kernels and a rather small cob. Ears are eight to ten inches in length, butts and tips usually well filled. It has from sixteen to twenty rows of very uniform kernels. The dent is rather sharp and pinched, and the tip of the kernels have rather a broad shoulder and fill the space well down to the cob, making an ear that has a shelling percentage of ninety or more.

We can conscientiously recommend this variety as one of the best yellow varieties for planting in Minnesota. The seed we offer is all our own growing. Price, by express or freight, crated in ear, four kernels tested from each ear, only those ears used from which all four kernels grew strong, 100 per cent germination test guaranteed, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.75; 1 bu. or more, \$5.00. Crates free.

CASHMAN'S SILVER KING.

Silver King was originated and developed by J. H. Goddard of Ft. Atkinson, Iowa. Of the great corn breeders of the United States Mr. Goddard is the foremost, having also developed Pride of the North. In 1869 he purchased



Cashman's Silver King.

a bushel of seed corn from a farmer at Eldora, Iowa. This farmer had secured his seed in Indiana. Mr. Goddard has constantly kept size of ear and early maturity in mind. Selection in the field and in the breeding plot has fixed the type so that this variety stands without an equal in trueness to type. This corn was successfully shown at New

Orleans in 1884, and at Chicago in 1886, and since that time has won more prizes than any variety grown in the northern regions. Its value as a heavy yielder has since led Prof. Moore, of Wisconsin Agricultural College, to distribute this variety over that state.

Breed Characteristics. Silver King is a pure white corn with medium sized ears. The butts and tips are well filled and the shank medium in size. The grain is very deep for a corn that will mature so early. The kernel is medium in width and has a slightly roughened dent. The tip of these kernels fit closely down to the cob thus giving you a corn of unusual shelling percentage. In many varieties you find starchy kernels that are low in feeding value and low in vitality, but in this variety you find very little starchiness down the back of the kernel. In uniformity and regularity of kernel there is none better. In trueness to type this variety shows more breediness and uniformity than any seed corn on the market today. There is not that irregularity of color of cob and grain that you find in many of the other varieties.

President Thomas E. Gashman in studying the corn at different shows found such exceptional uniformity and breediness in this variety that he paid \$62.00 for the 10 ears winning the Grand Champion Sweepstakes prize at the Minnesota State Corn Show held at Owatonna, January 1912. He also bought the 25 ears winning first in the Southern Minnesota section at \$2.00 per ear. This is the type of corn used as foundation stock for breeding. All seed offered of this variety has been grown on our own farms and shows exceptional uniformity and breediness. Silver King is destined to become the leading corn in this state just as it has in Wisconsin. In yield, earliness of maturity, shelling percentage, breediness and uniformity of type it has no equal. **Price**, by express or freight, crated in the ear, four kernels tested from each ear, only those ears used from which all four kernels grew strong, 100 per cent germination test guaranteed, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.75; 1 bu. or more, \$5.00. Crates free.

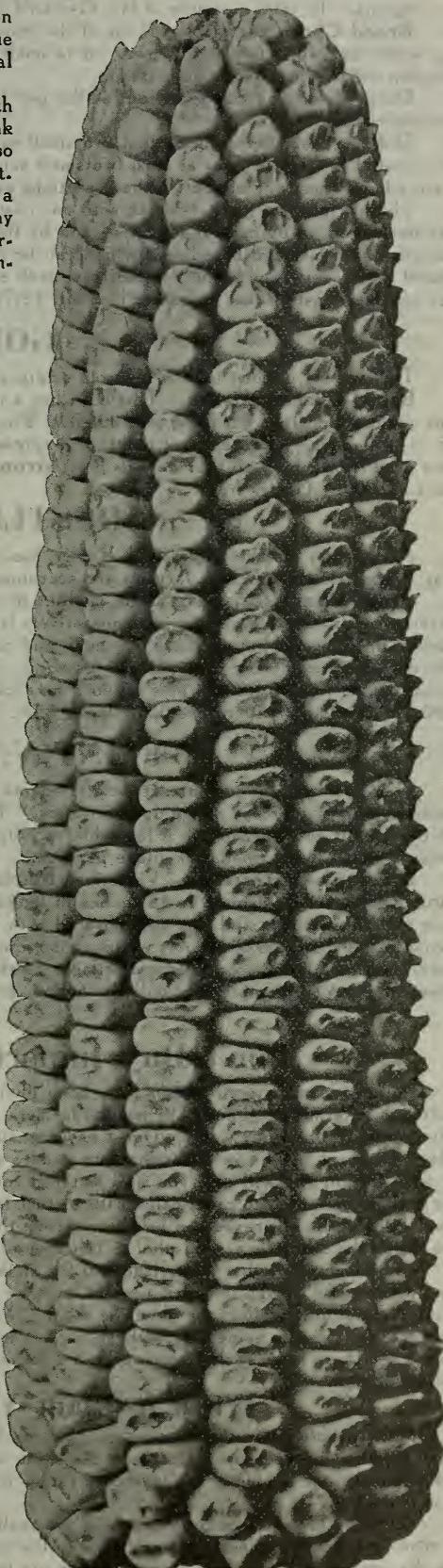
MINNESOTA No. 13.

Minnesota No. 13, an early maturing, yet heavy yielding variety was developed and brought before the farmers of Minnesota by the Minnesota Experiment Station. This variety has been largely developed through the efforts of Assistant Secretary Hays, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Minnesota No. 13 has a wide adaptability and will do well on almost any kind of soil. It usually matures in from 90 to 95 days. Its records show yields of from 60 to 80 bushels per acre in Minnesota. Our Minnesota No. 13 has been carefully bred, great care being taken in building up a type of corn that is of practical value to the farmer. As a show corn it is hardly equal to Silver King as it lacks somewhat in uniformity.

Breed Characteristics. The ears are from 8 to 9 inches in length and cylindrical in form. The kernels are fairly deep with a dimpled dent. They taper slightly and fit in closely to the cob leaving very little space at the tip of the kernel. In many varieties of corn we find a very thick cap of starch on the crown and also a strip of starch running down the back of the kernel. This variety is exceptionally free from starch. In growing or selecting a variety of corn you should look for a kernel with a high per cent of the clear horny substance as that is the portion of the kernel that contains a high per cent of protein. You can grow starch much cheaper in other ways than in corn. This variety contains more of the clear horny gluten and the horny starch than any variety except the flint varieties. The butts are usually well filled, the tips taper slightly thus helping this variety to mature slightly earlier than some of the others. We offer seed all our own growing. **Price**, by express or freight, crated in ear, four kernels tested from each ear, only those ears used from which all four kernels grew strong, 100 per cent germination test guaranteed, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.75; 1 bu. or more, \$5.00. Crates free.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH.

This variety is most valuable where seasons are short and early frosts are common. Pride of the North was originated by H. J. Goddard of Ft. Atkinson, Iowa. He began breeding this corn in 1875. The next year, the Hiram Sibley Company of Chicago, bought Mr. Goddard's entire crop. The publicity given this new variety by this big company, made it one of the leading varieties adaptable to North-



Pride of the North Yellow Dent.

ern regions. In 1896 a sample of Mr. Goddard's own breeding was awarded first premium at the Chicago Exposition.

Breed Characteristics. Pride of the North is a yellow corn with rather a deep kernel, a slightly tapering ear with from twelve to sixteen rows. It is small in circumference and has a small cob, red in color. The ears taper slightly and the furrows are quite deep.

On good soil you may grow four stalks per hill. Seventy pounds of ear corn will shell out sixty to sixty-two pounds of corn.

Did you ever stop to figure that two small ears of eight ounces each, per hill, will give you fifty bushels per acre. You should be able to grow at least two small ears per hill if you get a good stand of corn. This type of corn can be matured in almost any of the Northern sections and will give you a good yield.

This variety is a great favorite with our customers because of its uniformity of type and its breeding. Our corn has been bred up by careful selection, and by the planting of only the best ears we have developed a type of exceptionally uniformity and breediness which can be perpetuated by the practical farmer. Price, by express or freight, crated in the ear, four kernels tested from each ear, only those ears used from which all four kernels grew strong, 100 per cent germination test guaranteed, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.75; 1 bu. or more, \$5.00. Grates free.

GOLDEN JEWEL.

This variety of corn is of Minnesota origin and is fairly well adapted to any soil.

Breed Characteristics. This corn has a rich golden color, ears 8 to 9 inches in length, butts well rounded out, tips slightly tapering, but fairly well filled. The rows are straight and the kernels quite uniform. It will mature in 95 to 100 days. Price, by freight or express, crated in the ear, four kernels tested from each ear, only those ears used from which all four kernels grew strong, 100 per cent germination test guaranteed, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.75; 1 bu. or more, \$5.00. Grates free.

RUSTLER WHITE DENT.

As an early maturing dent corn Rusler has no equal. It is especially adapted to northern regions and a soil that warms slowly. Where farmers are accustomed to plant late, they should by all means use this variety.

Breed Characteristics: Stalk medium to short with an abundance of foliage and a strong root system; under adverse conditions this variety is comparatively free from barren stalks; ears medium height on stalks, one per stalk; medium in diameter but rather long; shank and cob medium to large; kernels shallow to medium; rows on ear, 16 to 20. The corn we are offering is of our own growing, and is quite uniform in quality and type. Price, by freight or express, crated in ear, four kernels tested from each ear, only those ears used from which all four kernels grew strong, 100 per cent germination test guaranteed, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.75; 1 bu. or more, \$5.00. Grates free.

FLINT VARIETIES OF CORN.

These varieties of corn are especially adapted to the northern regions where the seasons are so short that it is impossible to mature any of the dent varieties. This corn will give a good yield of grain if you care to use it for that purpose, or if you want to use it for fodder or silage it will yield from 10 to 15 tons per acre. These varieties are grown well up into Canada for silage purposes. They will mature in from 75 to 80 days.

Breed Characteristics. Varieties: Mercer, Triumph, Smut Nose, King Philip, Longfellow and Comptons Early. Ears from 8 to 18 inches in length, rows 8 to 12 in number, kernels very uniform and rows straight from butt to tip, butts and tips well covered with kernels. The kernels of these varieties are very hard and flinty, but owing to the shortness of seasons where it is grown it is necessary that kernels be very shallow or the corn will not mature sufficiently for good fodder or silage. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.75; 1 bu. or more, \$5.00. This seed is not our own growing, except Triumph, and will be shelled, but we guarantee the test.

Don't Buy Imported Ensilage or Fodder Corn.

In the past many seed houses have been buying fodder or ensilage seed corn in the south, and shipping it in and selling it to farmers. They have led the farmers to believe that a southern corn that grows large stalks and lots of foliage is just what they want. Don't pay any attention to that kind of an argument. If you want corn for fodder or silage you must get the varieties that are usually used for checked corn and then you have something that will mature in your section and will give you well matured corn for silage or fodder. The best fodder or silage is secured when the corn is permitted to practically mature, that is, the kernels should be well dented and glazed. The more nearly mature the ears and leaves can be without frost the better feed it is going to make. If it seems rather dry when you are filling the silo it is a good plan to run several barrels of water into it thus supplying moisture.

Some men claim that the foliage and the stalk, that is, the stalk and leaves without the ears, contain the same feeding value as though the ears were in it. We quote from Prof. Eckles, Head of the Dairy Dept. of the Missouri State Agricultural College in which he says, "We want well matured corn with a reasonable amount of ears on it." The great mistake in using the southern corn is the fact that the stalks grow very tall and the ears are late in maturing, then when there is an early frost you have a lot of immature corn for fodder and silage. The more nearly mature the corn the better.

When to Plant Your Ensilage or Fodder Corn.

Many people make the mistake of planting their fodder corn late. You should plant it as soon as you have finished your checked corn. In many cases you will find that unless your ground is quite free from weeds you had better check your fodder or ensilage corn rather than drill it. In many fields it is difficult to keep the corn clean when it is drilled.

After the first cultivation the ground is usually ridged some. When you cultivate the second time it is impossible to cover the weeds, unless you plow close to the corn and then you cut the roots and injure the crop. Again, during the dry years, by leaving the ground ridged you lose much moisture. The more level you can leave the ground the more moisture it will be able to retain.

SHELLED CORN.

We do not recommend any customer to buy shelled corn unless he intends to use it for ensilage or fodder purposes. No planter can afford to take chances on his corn crop by planting anything but the best ear tested, single ear dried seed corn and delivered in ear. We know, however, that a great many farmers drill in a good sized plot each year for ensilage and fodder. For ensilage, early ripening varieties should be planted; varieties that produce good ears of fair size. For this purpose nothing should be used but well known Minnesota varieties and in drilling it in, enough corn can be dropped so it is not absolutely necessary that every kernel grows, and consequently cheaper corn for your fodder field can be used.

DRILL SEED CORN.

In the fall of the year and at the time our corn is put into the drying racks, every ear is carefully selected and carefully examined. The corn is again resorted when it is tested, and all ears not showing a perfect test and ears that do not have uniformity and straightness of rows, are shelled and sold for drill corn. This corn is all our own growing and taken from our ear dried seed. Every variety vigorous and sure to mature here in the northwest. It is natural to believe that this corn is safer to buy than corn shelled from stock cured by the ordinary "bin" method, where none of it is tested until after it is shelled. We, however, believe that every planter should be very particular to get seed for his field corn on the ear. The shelled corn we offer is for drilling and fodder purposes only. We offer this shelled corn in the following varieties:

**Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent.
Pride of the North.
Minnesota No. 13.**

Price, by express or freight, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; 1 bushel or more, \$3.00. Bags free.

Giant Yellow Fodder Corn. Many of the farmers want corn to plant as a soiling crop or to cut early and feed green. This corn is especially adapted to this plan. It gives you a large stalk with an abundance of foliage, but will not mature sufficiently for ensilage corn. As a forage crop for green feeding, it has no equal. **Price,** by express or freight, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 85c; 1 bu. or more, \$1.50. Bags free.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn. We regard this as one of the best and most valuable varieties grown, being a most excellent variety to cut and throw out to live stock during the summer and fall months when grass is dried up and pastures are short; as a green fodder fed in this way one acre will furnish as much feed as eight acres of grass. The sweet, juicy stalks give it a flavor that makes stock like it as they like nothing else, and they will devour the last vestige of the stalks and blades as clean as they would wipe up the best clover in the midst of winter. **Price,** by express or freight, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.50; bu. \$2.75. Bags free.

Clinton Giant Ensilage. White Seed. The greatest of all fodder corn for feeding green. In proportion to the quantity of leaf, this variety has an exceptionally small stalk. It throws out leaves from each joint and the result is an increased yield of green fodder over any other known variety. Adapted to any section of the northwest. **Price,** by express or freight, shelled corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 80c; 1 bu. or more, \$1.50. Bags free,

71½ BUSHELS OF CORN PER ACRE.

Wayzata, Minn., Jan. 13, 1913.

Clinton Falls Nursery, Co., Owatonna, Minn.,

Gentlemen:—The corn I received from you last year did splendid. I also planted Minnesota No. 13, and Pride of Minnesota. The Uncle Sam's yielded thirteen shocks across, while the others scarcely made ten. The corn was shocked just after fair week. My corn was the first ripe around here. It yielded 71½ bushels per acre,

Respectfully,

THOS. W. BARNARD.

OBTAINED AN EXCELLENT STAND.

Canby, Minn., Jan. 13, 1913.

Clinton Falls, Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.,

Gentlemen:—Last year I was fortunate in having your firm accept my order for six bushels of seed corn. I found the corn to be just as represented and obtained an excellent stand in my field and the yield was good. Am thinking of trying forty acres of your Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent this season. I have perfect faith in your company and will gladly recommend you to any of my friends. Your Minnesota No. 13 did splendid for me and was of good type. I remain,

Yours sincerely,

HOMER G. GRANGER.

SIXTY BUSHELS TO ACRE.

Spring Valley, Minn., Oct. 7, 1912.

Thos. E. Cashman, Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sir:—We bought one bushel of Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent corn last spring. We shelled and graded it and planted between seven and eight acres. The stand was excellent and the stalks were of an even height all summer.

Have saved some seed out of the field. It is fine corn, well bred and will yield at least 60 bushels to the acre.

Considering the season, which was not up to the average, the field of corn was well matured.

Yours truly,
HIRAM F. HOWARD.

**Rustler White Dent.
Cashman's Silver King.**

Price, by express or freight, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.75; 1 bushel or more, \$3.00. Bags free.

A VERY EARLY CORN.

Vernon Center, Minn., Dec. 12, 1912.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—The Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent seed corn I received of you last spring I consider a very early corn and it yielded sixty bushels per acre.

Yours truly,
F. D. FLEMING.

67 BUSHELS OF CORN PER ACRE.

New Richland, Minn., Jan. 14 1913.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sir:—In answer to your letter of the 9 inst. in regard to the seed I got from you in the spring of 1912, will say, that I raised an extra fine crop of Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent corn. Although the yield was not a record breaker, being 67 bushels to the acre of good sound corn with hardly a soft cob. I consider it good, because I planted under the very same conditions University No. 13, and got but 48 bushels to the acre. I am,

Yours truly,
PAUL A. HOGAAS.

A GOOD CROP OF DRY CORN.

Lake Wilson, Minn., 14. 1913.

Cilnton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—I thought I would let you know how I succeeded with the seed corn I got from you last spring. The day I received the seed corn there was quite a large crowd of farmers in town. After loading, I drove down on the main street and in about fifteen minutes there was a dozen men around, wanting to know where I got that seed from and what I paid for it. When I told them I paid \$7.00 a bushel, it made them scratch their heads; said I paid too much. I told them it was guaranteed 100 per cent germination, and that if every kernel grew it would be cheap at that price. Some of my neighbors paid \$3.50 for seed corn bought elsewhere and only got a half stand as a result. When I got home I picked a few kernels from 100 ears tested them and found that every kernel grew. I think Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent is a good variety for this country. My field of this variety yielded a good crop of dry corn.

Yours truly,
CARL WISSEN.

What Can I Do to Improve My Oat Crop?

Many farmers have come to feel that the oat crop has been a failure, and were it not that it took the place in a rotation they would not grow it.

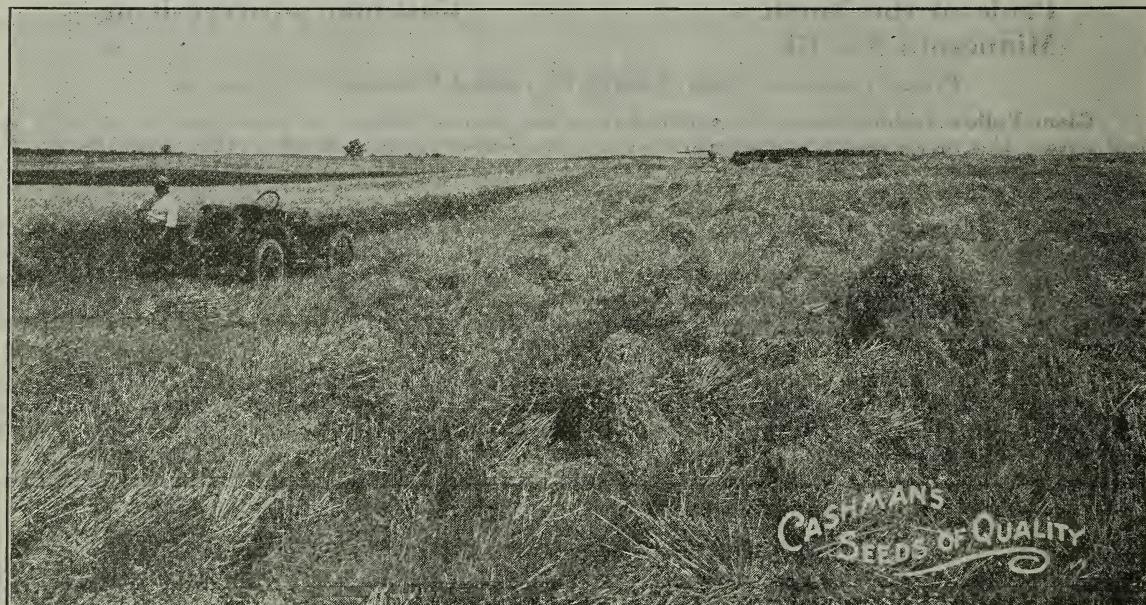
In many cases I think the farmer is largely responsible for the low yield obtained.

Let us consider this proposition under the following headings: No. 1. Selection of Varieties. No. 2. Fan and Grade your Seed. No. 3. Test your Seed. No. 4. Treat for Smut. No. 5. Prepare Seed bed well. No. 6. Seed Early with the Drill.

No. 1. In the classification of oats we may use the terms, early, medium and late. Many different varieties come under these three heads. It is true that certain varieties are adapted to certain climatic and soil conditions, while others might be a complete failure.

In a large number of tests it has been found that the average for the early varieties is higher than the late. This is easily traceable to the fact that usually about the time the oats is starting to fill, the weather is very warm accompanied by a few showers. In a short time rust begins to appear, thus preventing the plant from doing its normal work, that of filling. If the earlier varieties are sown you usually escape this condition and get a larger yield. Although if the season is a cool one the late varieties will give a higher yield than the early ones.

No. 2. It has been the custom of many farmers to take their oats filled with dirt and weed seed as it comes from the threshing machine and sow it. In all oats there is a certain amount of small shriveled kernels, weed seed, straw and the like. Your drill or seeder is set at 3 bushels per acre, but you are perhaps only sowing 2 bushels, and that very unevenly, due to the fact that the straw and dirt served as an obstruction in letting your grain pass through your



Mr. Cashnan Inspecting a field of Regenerated Swedish Select Oats.

machine. You should sow only oats that has been cleaned and graded several times removing all dirt and foreign matter, and blowing out the small and light kernels. It is just as impossible to get a strong stalk from a small kernel of oats as it is to get a strong stalk of corn from a small, weak kernel of corn. Sow only the large, plump kernels.

No. 3. It is always a good plan to run a few tests of your seed oats. Often times oats are threshed wet and will heat in the bin, thus injuring the vitality of kernel. Many times the oats are so poorly stacked that they take water and are spoiled before threshing.

No. 4. Another important factor in growing oats is the Treatment for Smut. In some fields we find from 5 to 20 per cent smutted heads, this means from $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. to 20 bu. loss on every hundred bushels grown. You can treat your oats for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, or about 8 cents per acre. You cannot afford to sow oats that has not been treated for smut. Try it.

No. 5. The preparation of the seed bed for oats is one of the things that is usually badly neglected. Many farmers are badly rushed with spring work and seem to think that it doesn't matter whether the oats gets under the ground or not.

Many times the corn belt farmers will sow their oats on top of the land and then simply disc the stalk ground once and then harrow it once or twice and let it go.

Your stock ground should be double disced and lapped half. By so doing you level the ground in good shape, throw out the corn stumps, and leave it in shape for the drill.

No. 6. As soon as the weather is fit you should begin seeding with a drill. Some farmers still maintain that the seeder will give as good results as the drill, but a large number of tests show conclusively that on the average the drilled grain produces the highest yield. The advantage of the drill aside from the yield is as follows: Takes less seed; puts all seed under the ground at the same depth, so it all comes up at practically the same time, giving a uniform quality of grain. Drilling is also helpful when using oats as a nurse crop. By drilling your oats north and south the young clover and timothy plants get more sunlight, making them grow more rapidly and stronger.

The following varieties of oats have all been carefully cleaned and graded, leaving only the large, plump, heavy kernels. Our oats are absolutely free from weed seed, dirt and foreign material and are equal in color and weight to anything that can be secured on the market. We do not attempt to carry in stock all the different varieties of oats grown, but have the following varieties that have given the highest yields among the farmers of the Northwest

Late Varieties of Oats.



Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

(American Grown)

This variety was originated by the Garton Seed Co. of England, Scientific Breeders of Pedigreed Cereals, and was introduced into America a few years ago.

It is the heaviest yielding and largest grained oats in America. Medium early; grains large, plump and white; hull thin; medium in length and strong.

The Swedish Select Oats (original stock) was first introduced in this country about 12 years ago, where its success was at first phenomenal. But years of careless handling had reduced its vitality until crops grown from the original stock were not any better than the native varieties.

To bring this oat back to its original state of productiveness a system of regeneration has been used. The infusion of this new blood has increased the yield at least 25 per cent above that of the original stock under precisely the same conditions.

In sowing this oat it is necessary that your drill be set to sow at least 3 bu. per acre, owing to the fact that the grain is much larger than the other varieties of oats.

Four years ago, when this oats was first introduced into America, we purchased our seed at a high price, but now we are in a position to offer the pure, bright, genuine seed at remarkably low prices. You can make no mistake in buying these oats. Place your order early before our stock is exhausted. Price, by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40c; bu. \$1.35. In 10 bu. lots \$1.25 per bu. Bags free.

University No. 26. In securing a variety of oats for sowing you should not overlook University No. 26. The claims made for the superior qualities of this oat are sustained from all sections of the Northwest.

Many of our customers write that this oat will stand where many other varieties fall, due to unfavorable weather conditions.

As a feeding oat it is one of the best as it has a thin hull and heavy meat.

The Agriculturists of the Experiment Station have expended a great deal of labor in developing new varieties of oats. These varieties of oats have been tested on farms in different localities. The most promising of these varieties were saved. Among the best is this variety, University No. 26.

Farmers all over the Northwest who are not satisfied with the oats they are growing should try this oat. Price, by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.50. In 10 bu. lots \$1.40 per bu. Bags free.

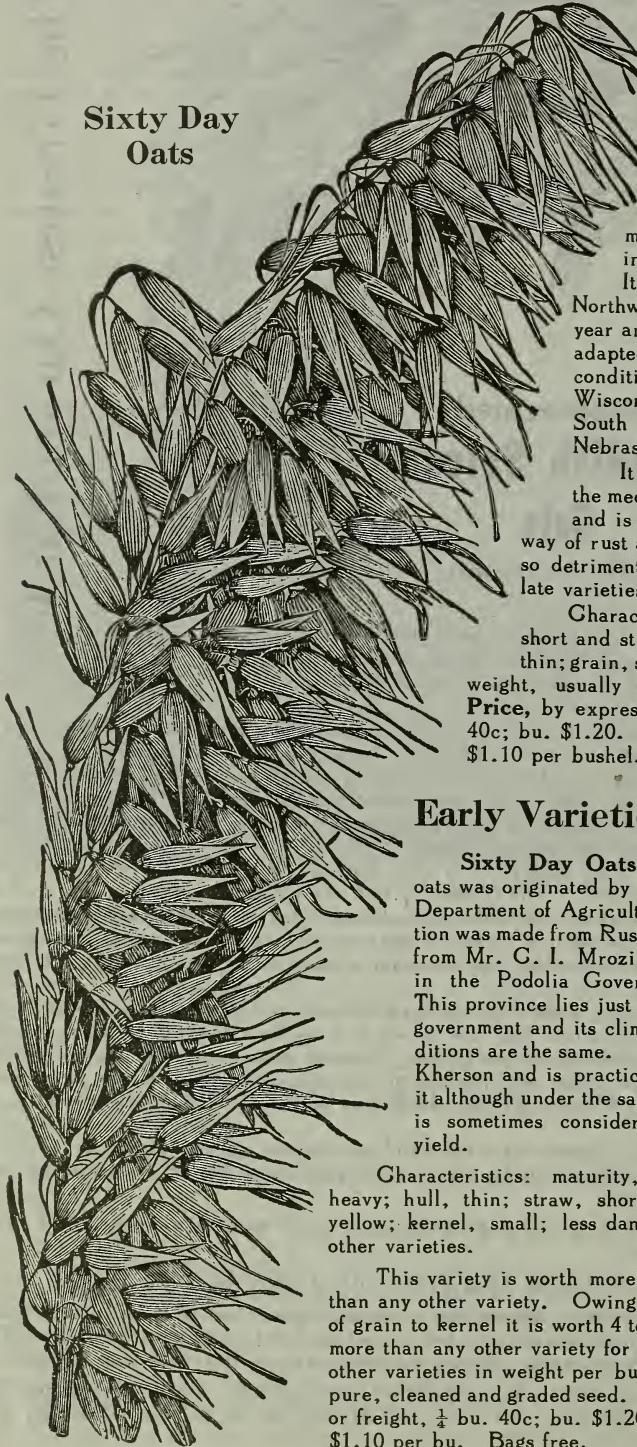
The Greatest Oat on Earth!

Improved Swedish Select, (Wisconsin No. 4). Several years ago Prof. M. A. Carlton, of the United States Department of Agriculture, while on a tour of investigation in Russia, noticed the superiority of oats of Swedish origin over all other sorts. He secured a quantity of these oats and shipped them to Washington, D. C. and from there had them distributed throughout the United States, under the name of Swedish Select.

The Wisconsin Station secured some of this oats and with a number of other varieties made tests as to yield and quality. Prof Moore pronounces this oat one of the best of the varieties tested. It produced more bushels per acre during four years than any of the other varieties.

Characteristics: color, pure white; kernel, plump, short and thick; hull, thin; variety medium early; straw, large and stiff; root development, large, well adapted to clay soil.

Sixty Day Oats



Early Varieties of Oats.

Sixty Day Oats. The Sixty Day oats was originated by the United States Department of Agriculture. An importation was made from Russia in March 1901, from Mr. C. I. Mrozinski of Proskurov, in the Podolia Government of Russia. This province lies just west of the Kherson government and its climatic and soil conditions are the same. It closely resembles Kherson and is practically identical with it although under the same conditions there is sometimes considerable variation in yield.

Characteristics: maturity, early; yield, heavy; hull, thin; straw, short and stiff; color, yellow; kernel, small; less danger of lodging than other varieties.

This variety is worth more as a feeding oat than any other variety. Owing to its high per cent of grain to kernel it is worth 4 to 5 cents per bushel more than any other variety for feed. It leads all other varieties in weight per bushel. We furnish pure, cleaned and graded seed. **Price**, by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40c; bu. \$1.20. In 10 bu. lots \$1.10 per bu. Bags free.

Our seed is exceptionally clean, bright and plump. We are not only confident but absolutely sure that our improved Swedish Select will give you the same good results that they have given others. **Price**, by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 35c; bu. \$1.15. In 10 bu. lots \$1.00. per bu. Bags free.

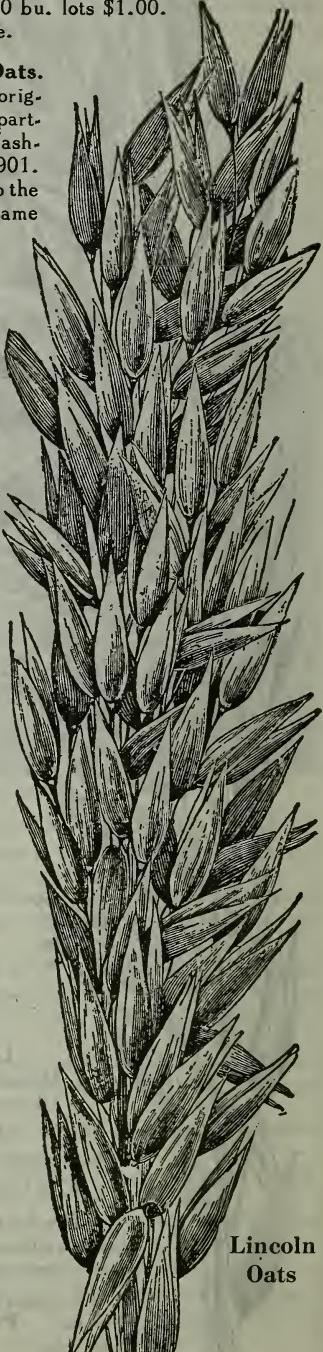
Lincoln Oats.

This variety was originated by the Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C. in 1901.

It was introduced into the Northwestern states the same year and is admirably adapted to the climatic conditions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska.

It can be classed with the medium early varieties and is usually out of the way of rust and blight which is so detrimental to many of the late varieties.

Characteristics: Straw, short and stiff; hull, extremely thin; grain, small; color, yellow weight, usually high per bushel. **Price**, by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40c; bu. \$1.20. In 10 bushel lots \$1.10 per bushel. Bags free.



Lincoln Oats

Kherson Oats. This variety of oats was originated by Prof. F. W. Taylor, Superintendent of Farmer's Institutes in Nebraska. In a journey through Russia he found this oats growing on land similar to ours, and under climatic conditions that made him feel that they would be well adapted to a large portion of the United States.

This seed was sent out under the name of Kherson, that of the district from which it came. It was quite widely distributed over Nebraska, but for several years was little known of, outside of that state.

Characteristics: Plant, vigorous but not a rank grower; straw, fine and stiff; head, loose and spreading; grain, small to medium, long and slender; hull, thin; color, yellow; weight per bushel, high; matures, 90 to 100 days.

This variety being short in straw is less liable to lodge than later varieties. It is usually ripe before the hot rainy season, thus escaping danger of rust and blight.

This variety, on account of its thin hull, is higher in feeding value than are most other varieties. In several tests made by Experiment Stations it was found that the Kherson ranked higher than any other variety in the proportion of grain to kernel. The highest per cent recorded was 78.07 from a sample of Kherson while the lowest was 54.86. The average of 12 samples of Kherson showed 73.3 per cent of kernel, while 39 samples of other varieties showed 69.2 per cent. On this basis where feeding oats is worth 50 cents for feeding, the Kherson is worth 53 cents.

While the Kherson has not yet been tested over the entire oat growing area, they have been distributed widely enough to give an idea of their adaptability. They have a wider range than any other variety. **Price**, by express or freight, peck 40c; bu. \$1.20. In 10 bu. lots \$1.10 per bu. Bags free.

SPRING WHEAT.

Minnesota No. 169. This has proven a great blue stem wheat, and it is probably grown more extensively throughout the wheat growing districts of the Northwest than any other variety. Throughout Manitoba it has also made a wonderful record, yielding on an average of from 3 to 5 bushels to the acre more than the common varieties. In short, it is one of the surest croppers and has won

a national as well as a state reputation for both quality and yield. We have the pure article, a selection from the genuine Haynes Blue Stem, distributed by the Minnesota Experimental Station, and it will pay you to send to us for your seed as you can make no more desirable change of seed wheat. We guarantee our stock as to pedigree, germination and quality. **Price**, lb. postpaid 25c; by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.85. In 10 bu. lots \$1.75 per bu. Bags free.

Minnesota No. 163 Fife. Of the many crosses obtained within the last 14 years, the one sent out by the Station as Minnesota No. 163 takes a high rank. The heads are long, well filled with medium sized, plump kernels. Flour made from this variety shows a higher gluten test than most sorts. The straw is medium in height; very strong and wiry. The average yield of Minnesota No. 163 Fife Wheat for the past 14 years has been 27 bushels per acre. **Price**, by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.85. In 10 bushel lots \$1.75 per bu. Bags free.

Durum or Macaroni. Kubanka, sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture under strong recommendation as to its great value for semi-arid land where good crops of spring wheat could not ordinarily be produced, has more than justified every claim made for it. The Durum or Macaroni wheats are in a class by themselves. They are not a single variety as some suppose, but represent a large number of varieties which are of greater or less value, the same as the various bread wheats. They are particularly adapted to the drier regions and therefore do much better in the western portion of North and South Dakota where they have been thoroughly tested and found to be valuable, giving better yields and of higher quality of grain than other varieties. In many places they have been known to give returns of from 35 to 40 per cent in seasons when the best bread varieties yielded from 8 to 15 per cent. Kubanka is the leading variety in this class and we know that better stock of any of these varieties cannot be obtained than what we have to offer this season. **Price**, by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.65. In 10 bu. lots \$1.50 per bu. Bags free.

WINTER WHEAT.

This catalog will reach you out of season for the sowing of winter wheat, but we hope you will preserve it so when the time comes you can refer to it. We are located in the Northern Winter Wheat growing belt, where strong, vigorous varieties are produced.

For years the farmers have felt that they could not grow winter wheat, but by securing varieties that will not winter kill, many of them are growing many more bushels per acre than of spring wheat.

Turkey Red Winter. This is an old standard variety and stands out as one of the best varieties. It is usually sown about Sept. 1st and harvested July 10th to 15th. Many Minnesota farmers have secured as high as 35 bu. per acre. **Price**, by express or freight, bu. \$1.85. In 10 bu. lots \$1.75 per bu. Bags free.

Minnesota 529 Winter. This variety was developed by the Minn. Experiment Station and gives promise of out-yielding any other variety. It is perfectly hardy and will not winter kill under average conditions. **Price**, by ex. or frt., bu. \$1.75. 10 bu. lots \$1.60 per bu.

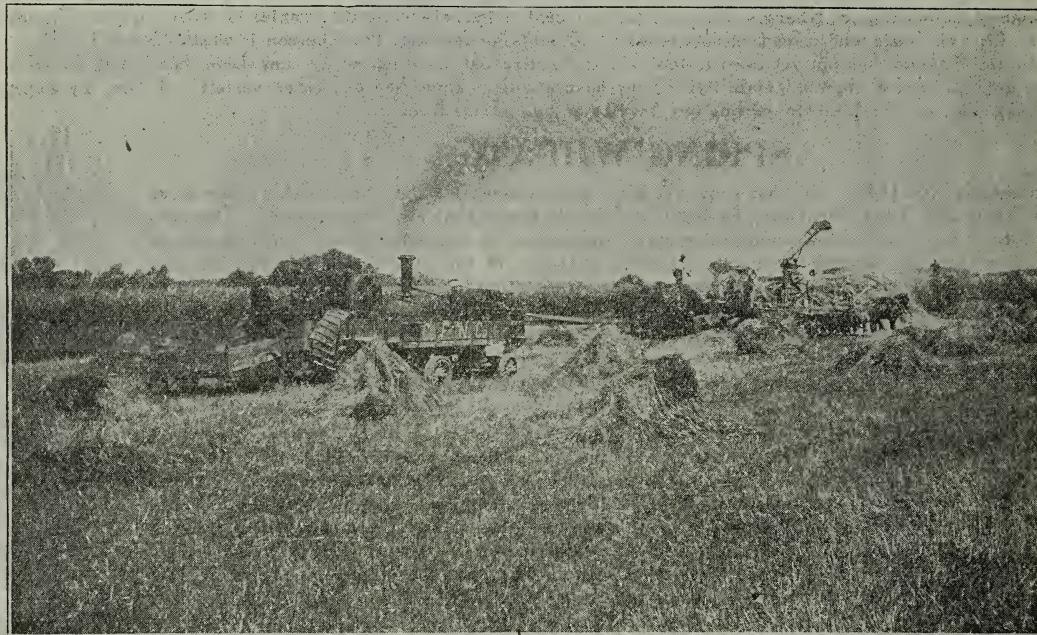
Kubanka
Durum Wheat



Minnesota
No. 169 Wheat

BARLEY.

Oderbrucker. In 1898, the Wisconsin Experiment Station received from the Ontario Agricultural College, 5 pounds of Barley known as Oderbrucker. This Barley had been obtained from Germany and grown several years on the college farm at Guelph, previous to being secured by the Wisconsin Station, and through tests that have been carried on in comparison with 25 other varieties, it has proven the most satisfactory Barley from all points of view grown on the Station farm. The largest breweries in the United States are located in Wisconsin, and large quantities of Barley is grown in that state on this account. It therefore being one of the staple crops, their State Experiment Station has given particular attention to the breeding of Barley to obtain big yields, protein content and other qualities which are essential for both brewing and feeding purposes. Oderbrucker is considered the best variety of Barley sent out by the Wisconsin Station, and for "stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any variety on test."



Threshing Oderbrucker Barley.

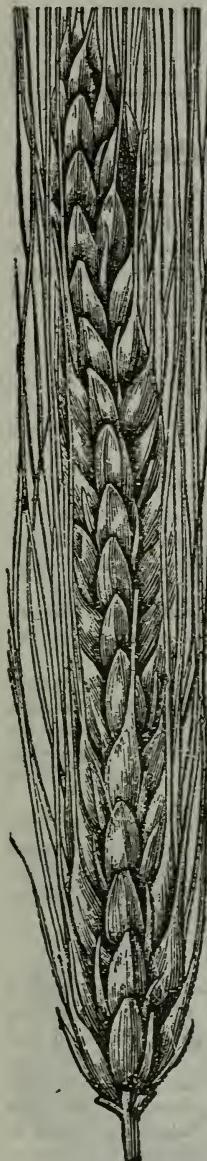
He also speaks of its uniformity in color and in quality, a very important matter with Barley. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. It is early, grows vigorous and strong, bearing long, well-filled heads of exceptionally plump kernels and weighs more to the measured bushel than any other sorts. It has protein content of 15 per cent, or nearly twice the amount found in many other varieties, making it a very valuable feeding Barley, and also one of the best for malting purposes. In fact, it will be found satisfactory in every respect and is, without question, worth millions of dollars to the farmers of the Northwest. Its many good qualities place Oderbrucker Barley absolutely in the front rank and every farmer who reads this catalog should order early and get enough of this seed to sow all the land he can spare for Barley. **Price**, by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40c; bu. \$1.25. In 10 bushel lots, \$1.15 per bu. Bags free.

University No. 105. During the past few years the Minnesota State Experimental Station has been breeding a new, improved six-rowed Barley that is particularly adapted to Minnesota and the Northwest. It has given the highest record for yield throughout the Northwest. The average yield of this variety for 8 years, on the Minnesota Experiment Farm, has been 53 bushels per acre. It is early, uniform and pure, with a large, bright berry. **Price**, by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40c; bu. \$1.25. In 10 bushel lots, \$1.20 per bu. Bags free.

Hanna No. 24 Barley. Two-rowed Barley, like the 60-Day Oats, usually yields much more than one anticipates from a look at the field. In a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1909, the two-rowed Barley, especially Hanna No. 24, is mentioned as very desirable for growing in the Northwest. The yields obtained at the South Dakota Experiment Station are above all others and they recommend it very highly. **Price**, by express or freight, bu. \$1.75. In 10 bushel lots, \$1.40 per bu. Bags free.

SPELTZ, OR EMMER.

Speltz is becoming more popular every year and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value, but sees its production increasing to an enormous extent. It always produces good crops, even under adverse circumstances where other grain fails. Speltz is a great drought resister and can be grown on most any kind of soil, rich or poor, wet or dry, and will always bring the best returns. Prof. Shepard of the South Dakota Experiment Station, says: "It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock and has shown itself to be especially adapted when fed to milch cows. It is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts, as it is a pretty heavy food when fed alone. As a swine feed, we think very well of it indeed, especially for brood sows." Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place, and a prominent place, too, on their farms. Should be sown early in the spring and this can safely be done as it is not easily harmed by frosts, and it also resists early and severe frosts. Sow 2 bushels to the acre. **Price**, by express or freight, bu. of 40 lbs. \$1.10. 10 bu. \$10.00.



**University No. 105
Barley**

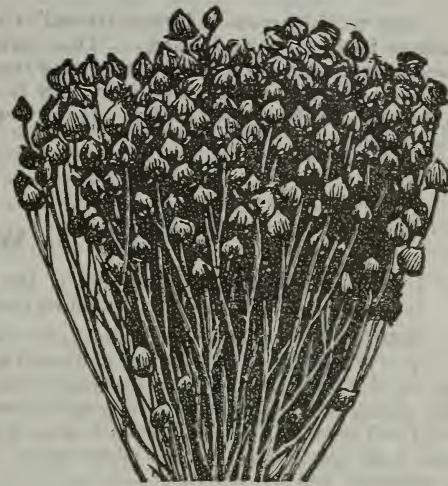
and profitably on a great variety of soils, thriving splendidly on light, sandy loam, even in dry seasons. Rye sown in the fall may be used both as a fall and spring pasture and then plowed under as a fertilizer. This rye was originated by the Minnesota Experiment Station and is distinguished by its rich golden amber color and by the unusual size of the grains. It yields from 5 to 8 bushels per acre more than any other variety. We want every customer who receives this catalog to buy some of this rye. **Price**, by express or freight, bu. \$1.30. Bags free. Write for prices on large quantities.

BUCKWHEAT.

Silver Hull. A decided improvement on the old black or gray varieties. It is earlier, in bloom longer, matures its crop sooner, and yields twice as much as the ordinary sorts. The grain is of a light gray color, large and thin shelled. Millers prefer Silver Hull, there being less waste and it makes whiter and more nutritious flour than other varieties. Records show that Silver Hull has yielded 40 to 50 bu. per acre. Sow in June, broadcast, 1 to 3 pks per acre. **Price**, by ex. or frtg., $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40c; bu. \$1.30. 10 bu. lots \$1.25 per bu. Bags free.

FLAX.

Minnesota No. 25 or Primost. This new, pure-bred Flax, is selected from a variety which was secured by the Minnesota Experiment Station from the United States Department of Agriculture. Numerous individual plants were selected from a bed of this flax, some with heavy bushy tops to be used in breeding for a larger yield of seed, others with tall, slender stems for fibre. Each of these selected mother plants was grown in the nursery at the Station for several years, and the resulting varieties from some of them were so promising that they were increased and put into the field variety test plots where they were grown for three years. The best of these stalks selected for seed is the Minnesota No. 25 and named Primost, and its record in the field tests at the Minnesota Experiment Station shows that it has given increased yields of 26 per cent more per acre than common flax under the same conditions. At present it is the only pedigree flax which we can recommend to growers in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. It is not only high in yield, but is largely wilt resisting. We do not claim it to be wilt proof, as some dealers do, but it has been demonstrated, repeatedly, that its non-wilting qualities are remarkable. Our stock is free from weed seeds and clean. There is no doubt that this is the champion flax of the Northwest. **Price**, by express or freight, bu. \$2.40. In 10 bu. lots \$2.30 per bu. Bags free. Price subject to market changes. Write us for lowest prices just before buying.



Minnesota No. 25 Flax

RYE.

Spring Rye. Makes an excellent catch crop where winter grain has been killed out, or for sowing where a fall crop has been planted. If desired it can be turned under and made to answer a good purpose in adding to the fertility of the soil. It can be sown later than other spring grain. Does not grow quite as large straw as Winter Rye, but usually yields equally as well and grain is of finer quality. We now offer an extra fine grade of genuine, true stock, Spring Rye, sown in the spring and harvested the same season. We advise you to order early. **Price**, by express or freight, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.75. In 10 bushel lots \$1.60 per bu. Bags free.

Cashman's Knoxall Winter Rye. This magnificent rye is of recent introduction to most of our customers. It is an excellent winter rye and makes a distinct advance over all other varieties, especially in point of productiveness and strength of straw. It is really in a class by itself.

Characteristics; stools, well; matures, early; heads, extremely long; berry, long; color, amber; straw, strong and stiff.

Rye is a money maker. Two years ago Cashman's Knoxall Rye averaged 52 bushels per acre. It is more hardy than wheat and will produce a good crop on light sandy soil or soil that will not produce a good crop of wheat. **Price**, by ex. or frt. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40c; bu. \$1.15. In 10 bu. lots \$1.05 per bu. Bags free.

University Rye No. 2, (new.) The value of this new Winter Rye is becoming more apparent every year. This variety is very hardy and can be grown successfully



Silver Hull Buckwheat



FORAGE CROPS

"Clinton Brand" Clover and Grass Seeds.

Our well known "Clinton Brand" Clover and Grass Seeds are the acme of perfection; the very highest in quality and purity. They are heavy, plump, clean and high germinating. They will produce strong plants, a good stand and the best possible results. The prices given below are for "Clinton Brand" seeds only, our very best grade. We do not catalog our cheaper grades, preferring to dispose of them otherwise. However, we will, upon application, send samples of this stock and quote prices.

ALFALFA.

Medicago Sativa.

WHY GROW IT?

1. It produces a larger yield than any of the Legumes.
2. It is rich in protein or muscle building food.
3. It enriches the soil.
4. It can be used as a feed for all kinds of stock.

Alfalfa will be considered briefly under the above heads.

I. It will always produce two crops and sometimes three making from 3 to 5 tons per acre per year. In comparing it with Red Clover, it is a perennial while clover is a biennial and must be sown every two years. Alfalfa when once started will last many years if properly treated.

II. The farmers find it difficult to grow muscle building feed and many are compelled to pay high prices for oil meal, bran and cotton seed meal to secure it. Why do this, when Alfalfa is practically equal to bran, pound for pound, in protein.

III. It enriches the soil because it has a large root system on which are found many nodules containing large numbers of bacteria which have the power of gathering nitrogen from the air and transferring it to the soil. Then, too, the large roots decaying in the soil aerate and loosen the soil, besides adding much humus.

IV. As a feed for stock it has no equal. For the dairy cow, when combined with silage, it makes practically a balanced ration.

In fact, as a forage crop for all kinds of stock it has no equal.

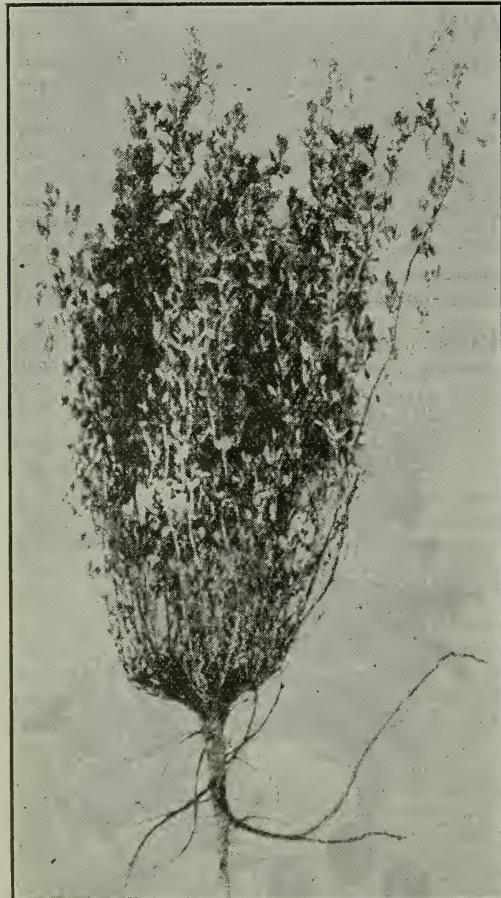
HOW GROW IT.

In growing alfalfa the important thing next to good seed is the preparation of seed. Many farmers fail in their attempt to grow alfalfa because they have failed to prepare the seed bed properly.

Alfalfa will grow on practically any soil that is well drained. It will not grow where water stands on the surface. If you have well drained soil the next step is to decide when you want to sow. You may sow in the spring with a nurse crop, or sow in early fall without a nurse crop.

If you sow in the spring with a nurse crop you have the disadvantages of having to sow less grain per acre, a lack of time for proper preparation of soil, and the danger of the small plants being choked by weeds after the grain is cut.

If you sow in early fall, July 15th to August 1st, you have time to get your seed bed in proper shape. You can use early oat, wheat or barley stubble. Before plowing apply eight to ten loads of manure to enrich the soil. Alfalfa will not start well on poor land. After applying the manure you should disc well and plow, then drag several times so as to form a compact seed bed. Your seed will not germinate in a loose soil. When the land is well dragged and fine it should be left for about two weeks to settle and become compact. You are then ready for the seed. Sow from fifteen to twenty pounds of seed that has been tested and is free from weed seed. In sowing it is preferable to use a press drill because it will put the seed under the ground and cover it. It is a good plan to apply either 200 lbs. per acre of soil from an alfalfa field or some sweet clover soil for inoculation. You can secure this soil and distribute it either with the manure spreader or by hand, but the land must be harrowed as soon as this is done as the sunlight will kill the bacteria.



A Well Developed Plant
of Alfalfa.

BE SURE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- I. Ground must be in good physical condition.
- II. Add from eight to ten loads of manure per acre.
- III. Late summer seeding most desirable.

- IV. The importance of a good seed bed cannot be too strongly emphasized.
- V. Sow from fifteen to twenty pounds of Grimm's or Montana tested seed.

Grimm's Hardy. Is the only hardy Alfalfa recommended by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This variety has been grown in Minnesota over fifty years since its introduction from Northern Europe. The variety has taken its name from a Mr. Grimm who brought it with him from Germany. Grimm's Hardy Alfalfa is noted for its hardiness, but it is difficult to secure a sufficient quantity as it does not seed well in Minnesota. However, an effort will be made to supply our customers so far as seed can be secured. **Price**, Clinton Brand, lb. postpaid, 50c; bu. \$18.50; 100 lbs. \$30.00. Bags free.

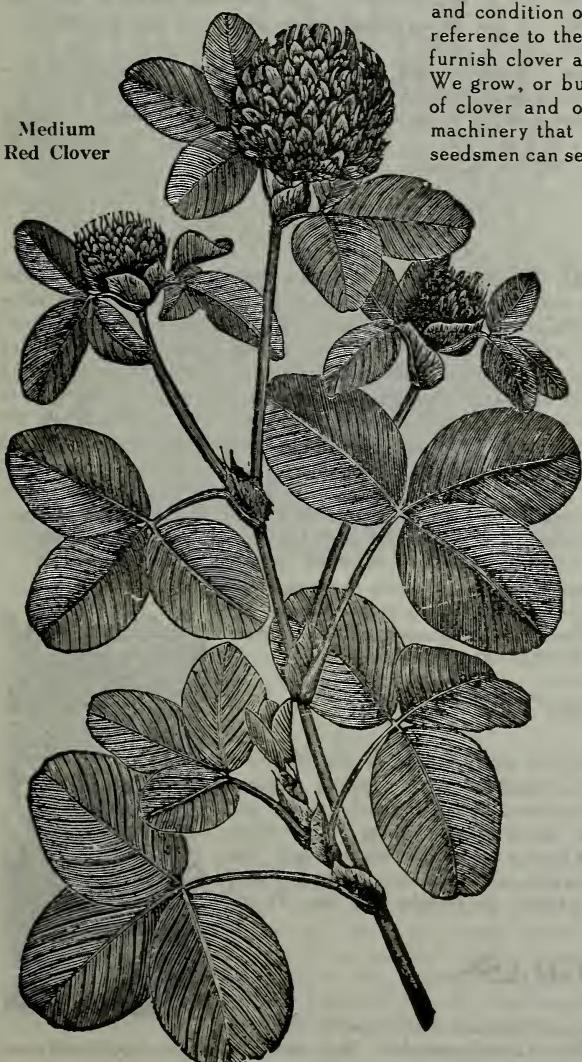
Montana Hardy. Since it is so difficult to secure the Grimm seed we can supply the Montana Hardy. This is the same variety, the Grimm seed has simply been taken to Montana and sown. The Alfalfa plant seems to produce an abundance of seed in that state. Our seed is obtained in those sections where plants have endured the extreme cold of winter and thrive at high altitudes. Our experience of several years has demonstrated the superiority of this seed grown under adverse climatic conditions throughout the Northwest. The demand for our Clinton Brand Montana Hardy Alfalfa is rapidly increasing. **Price**, Clinton Brand, postpaid, 40c; bu. \$14.00; 100 lbs. \$23.00. Bags free.

CLOVER.

Medium Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense*). This is regarded as the most valuable of the clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover and it is a dependable, all-around variety for farmer and stockman. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in bloom, for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay or plowed under to add to the fertility of the soil. It may be sown either in spring or autumn; spring preferable, and if no other grasses are used, sow at the rate of from 8 to 16 pounds to the acre, according to the quality of seed used

and condition of the soil. Our seeds are selected and tested with special reference to their quality. Purchaser may rely upon our best exertions to furnish clover and other seeds, pure and free from noxious foreign seeds. We grow, or buy our stock of growers, and keep in stock large quantities of clover and other grass seed, cleaned by the most improved electric machinery that money can buy. Our prices are as low as any reliable seedsmen can sell such clover and grass seeds. Our Minnesota grown clover seed is the best in the world, with which we have been supplying our customers and is known for its purity, vitality and vigorous growth, as well as its wonderful productiveness. **Price**, Clinton Brand, by express or freight, bu. \$15.00; 100 lbs. \$24.00. Bags free.

Medium
Red Clover



Mammoth Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense Perenne*). This is grown largely for pastures and to restore fertility to depleted soil. It should be sown with all small grain, being a rank grower, it is very valuable for fertilizing purposes, and when it has attained a good growth in the fall and when turned under, gives the best and largest yield of corn, wheat and potatoes. The foliage flowers and stem are darker in color than medium red clover. It ripens later and makes only one crop. It is extremely hardy and flourishes on such soil which is poor or too low and heavy for common red clover. Eight to twelve pounds of "Clinton Brand" is sufficient to sow an acre. Try it this year for a green fertilizer. It will pay. **Price**, Clinton Brand, by express or freight, bu. \$15.50; 100 lbs. \$25.00. Write for prices on larger quantities. Bags free.

Alsyke or Swedish Clover. (*Trifolium Hybridum*). A hardy clover and unexcelled for hay. We cannot too strongly recommend it to our customers. Repeated tests have proven that it has a higher percentage of feeding value than any other clover. It has also been observed that when Alsyke and Medium Clover are fed together, stock will invariably separate it, eating all of the Alsyke, leaving part of the Medium Clover. It yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasture, producing a good crop the first year and every year thereafter, the fields really improving each season. It is very valuable for sowing with other grasses as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay, but its greatest value is for sowing on low bottom lands where the common red clover would freeze out and be injured by the heaving of the soil. It also adapts itself to high upland soils, and

withstands drouth well. Alsike is especially valuable for meadows. The hay is finer than any other, therefore of special value for sowing with timothy. Has a fibrous root, and as the frost goes out of the ground it settles back and keeps right on growing. The heads are globular in shape and flesh colored, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring at the rate of six to eight pounds per acre when used alone. Price, Clinton Brand, bu. \$16.00; 100 lbs. \$26.00. Bags free.

White Clover. (*Trifolium Repens*). This is equally common with the red, and often forms a very considerable portion of the sward or turf of pastures and fields of a tenacious and moist soil. It easily accommodates itself to a great variety of soils, but grows most luxuriantly in moist grounds and moist or wet seasons. The seed is very fine and if sown by itself, about five pounds are sufficient for one acre. It should, however, never be sown alone, but is used mainly for sowing in mixtures with other grass seed, especially blue grass, to obtain permanent pastures. Very desirable for sowing on terraces and sloping grounds. Our "Clinton Brand" is extra bright and fine. Send us your order before our stock is exhausted. Price, Clinton Brand, by express or freight, 10 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$40.00. Bags free.



Alsike or Swedish Clover.

SWEET CLOVER.

Melilotus Alba.

Formerly this plant was thought to be a weed and of no value, but recent experimental work has proved that it is extremely valuable as a forage plant. The great point in favor of it is its hardiness. It will grow in most any place, on any kind of land and will produce from five to seven tons per acre. It is sometimes difficult to get stock to eat it at first, but when once started they relish it and will make very rapid gains when Sweet Clover is used as a roughage.

In fact, numerous cases are on record where it has produced gains at less cost than alfalfa and clover. It has an advantage over alfalfa in that it will start more easily than alfalfa.

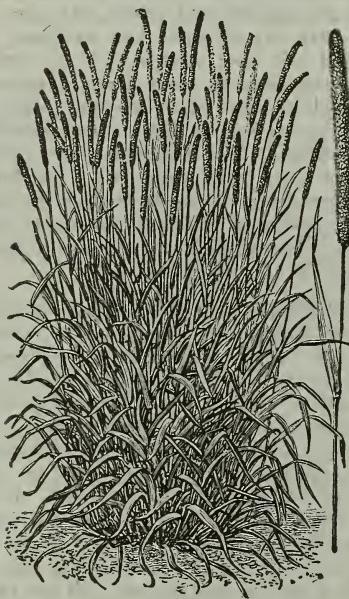
Characteristics: Stalk, upright; flowers, yellow and white; leaves, triplicate, similar to alfalfa; seed, similar to alfalfa.

You should try two or three acres of this clover; you cannot make a mistake by doing it. Always sow the white. Price, Clinton Brand, by express or freight, bu. \$14.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00. Bags free.

TIMOTHY.

Phloum Pratense.

Clinton Brand. Timothy is so well known that it needs but little description. There is scarcely a variety of natural or tame grass that is more generally cultivated than this as a crop for hay. It yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. If cut in season, just before flowering time, it makes a most splendid hay, and it is also well adapted to early spring grazing as it starts up quickly in the spring. In favorable fall weather it can be pastured in the autumn as well. However, Timothy is not well suited for permanent pasture as it will, in the course of a few years, run out; its growth is not thrifty enough to overcome the ill effects produced from close pasturing. The most important point in growing Timothy is the selection of good seed. Poor seed, besides containing weed seed, will not grow. That which does germinate is weak and produces few stalks and seed heads. A field grown from our "Clinton Brand" Timothy, which is carefully selected, pure and clean, is worth a thousand times more than Timothy produced from an inferior grade of cheap seed. Only ten pounds of our seed is required to the acre when sown alone. Price,



Timothy.

Clinton Brand, by express or freight, bu. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$7.00. Bags free.

RED TOP, Fancy.

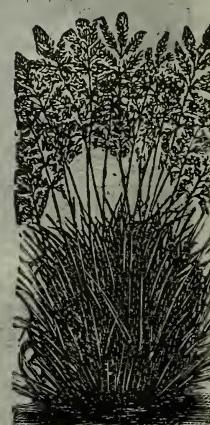
Argrostis Vulgaris.

Clinton Brand. A very hardy, native perennial grass and well adapted to the Northern states. Adapts itself to any soil, but produces best results on moist, rich soils, where it grows 2 to 2½ feet high. It is perhaps the most permanent grass we have, outlasting both timothy and clover. Suitable to the meadow and pasture mixture, or for use in lawn making. It remains green the greater part of the year, and its long trailing stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre for lawns, and for pasture $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. Price, Clinton Brand, lb. postpaid, 30c. By express or freight, 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00. Bags free.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Poa Pratensis.

Clinton Brand. This makes the best, sweetest pasture and the most nutritious for all kinds of stock. It is the grass that made Kentucky famous for its Blue Grass pastures. It is now pos-



Kentucky Blue Grass.

sible to establish on every farm in Minnesota a Blue Grass pasture of greenest verdure which will give profitable returns. This grass is the first to start up in the spring and remains green until snow flies in the fall. It is very hardy and is uninjured by cold or dry weather, hot suns or trampling of hoofs. The roots are so thick and stout as to form a tough sod. It is excellent for sowing with grass mixtures and other grasses. From 25 to 30 pounds of "Clinton Brand" seed required to the acre when sown alone. Price, Clinton Brand, lb. postpaid, 30c. By express or freight, 14 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$16.00. Bags free.

ORCHARD GRASS.

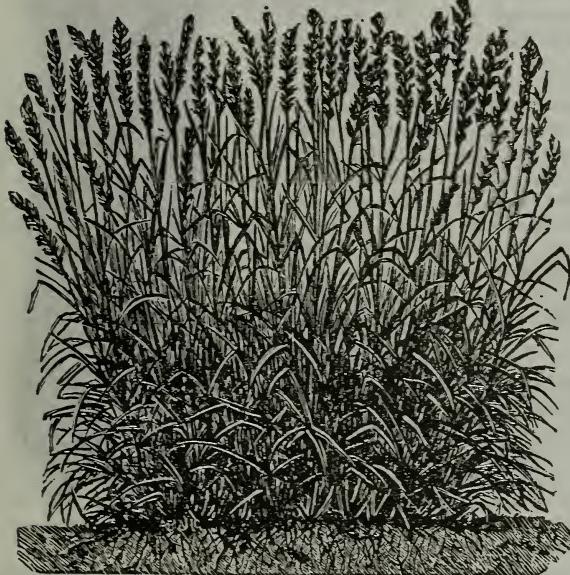
Dactylis Glomerata.

Clinton Brand. This is one of the most valuable grasses known for pasture or meadow mixtures on account of its earliness and its rapidity of growth. It is very hardy and succeeds well anywhere in the United States. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall. It is quick to recover from close cropping and is relished by all kinds of stock either dry or green. It flowers about the same as red clover and makes a splendid mixture with it. It should not be sown with timothy for being three weeks earlier, it becomes pithy if allowed to stand until the timothy is ready to cut. It is inclined to grow in tufts and should therefore have other grass sown with it. Price, lb. postpaid, 25c. By express or freight, 14 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$15.00. Bags free.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

Lolium Italicum.

Clinton Brand. A variety unequalled for producing an abundance of nutritious feed. It is a remarkably rapid grower and on rich, moist soils it may be cut in four or five weeks after sowing and every six weeks after that until frost. It is not adapted for permanent pastures, but for one or two year's hay is unsurpassed. Price, lb. postpaid, 20c. By express or freight, 14 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$7.50. Bags free.



Italian Rye Grass.

and is very fattening, makes excellent hay and succeeds well in almost any soils, although it does best in moist land. It is one of the earliest of grasses in the spring and of particular value for fall and winter pasture. Price, lb. postpaid, 50c. By express or freight, 14 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$28.50. Bags free.

RAPE.

Dwarf Essex. Probably no other variety of rape has jumped into favor so quickly with farmers everywhere as Dwarf Essex. It is successfully grown in every state in the Union. There are several varieties of rape but we consider it a loss of time and money to experiment with any other than the Dwarf Essex. It has usually been grown, until recent years, to furnish pasture for sheep and lambs, but it is now found to be equally good in providing pasture for all kinds of stock, and especially fitted for sheep, cattle and swine. A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green food and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover an acre. One acre of this variety will furnish pasture for 10 to 20 sheep for two months, fattening them in good form for market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on good soil, rich in vegetable matter. When rape is sown broadcast, 5 pounds of seed per acre is sufficient. When sown in rows,



Orchard Grass.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS.

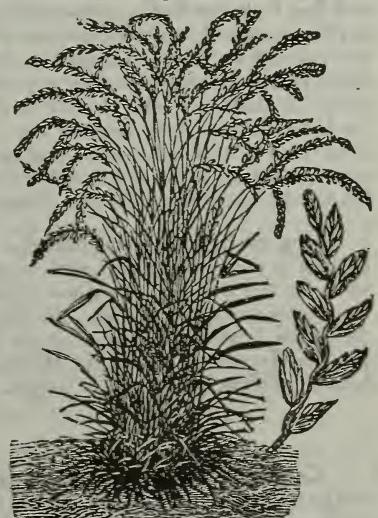
Lolium Perenne.

Clinton Brand. This grass is becoming well known in this country. It seems to be especially adapted for pastures and will bear close cropping. After being cut it grows up in a very short time and remains bright and green throughout the season. It is also a good variety for hay if cut when in bloom as it is the most nutritious and is relished by all kinds of stock. It will grow best in locations not too dry or subject to drouth. Price, lb. postpaid, 20c; 14 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$7.50. Bags free.

MEADOW FESCUE or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.

Festuca Pratensis.

Clinton Brand. One of the grasses most used in permanent pastures. It is very nutritious and greedily eaten by all kinds of stock



English Rye Grass.

30 inches apart, and cultivated, from 1 to 2 pounds per acre will suffice. We pay a premium for all of our seed in order to get the purest, cleanest and best, and it has always given our customers the best of satisfaction. We do not feel justified in taking the risk of sending out unknown seed at a small saving, nor do we feel that our patrons can afford to buy unknown seed at a saving of a cent or two per pound when known seed, seed that is proven good and reliable can be secured at so little difference in cost. We want you to order your seed from us this season and be assured of getting the best in quality and best in price. The more you plant the better pleased you will be. **Price.** lb. post-paid, 25c. By express or freight, lb. 15c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.35; 100 lbs. \$8.00. Bags free.

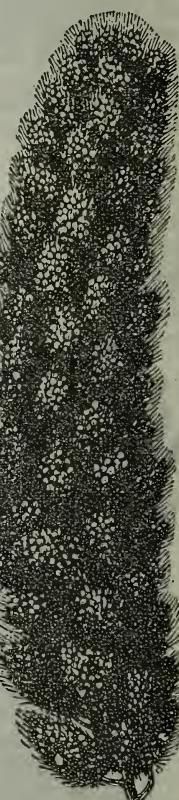
MILLET.

German Millet. This millet occasionally makes a taller, ranker growth and produces a greater weight of hay per acre than the Kursk under favorable conditions. On good, rich soil it will make a growth of 4 to 5 feet high, and although the hay may seem coarse, yet it is so tender that if cut at the right stage, or when it is in full bloom, even the hogs will eat the cured hay quite greedily. A yield of 3 to 5 tons per acre is not unusual. Sow 3 pecks per acre. Our stock of German Millet is clean and good. **Price.** by express or freight, peck 50c; bu. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$3.00. Bags free.

Kursk Millet. (New). Millet should be sown regularly every year, and by sowing a few acres of our Kursk Millet the stock raiser, dairy farmer and poultryman will find it to be a most valuable and profitable crop. Of great feeding value and milk producing qualities. It yields at least again as much of the most delicious hay per acre as timothy and clover. When spring is so unfavorable that other crops fail to grow, or when the season is so late and wet that they will not mature, then there is always the greatest demand for millet. Our Kursk Millet has made good. This variety has been grown at the South Dakota Experiment Station every year since it was introduced from Kursh, Russia. It has given excellent satisfaction during the whole time and in dry seasons the weight and quality of hay has been far ahead of other varieties. In dry sections we do not think the German Millet can compare with the Kursk, and it will yield from 8 to 10 bushels per acre more on high soil. We have an excellent stock of Kursk Millet this year and will fill all orders at the low prices quoted below as long as it lasts. **Price,** by express or freight, bu. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$3.00. Bags free.

Hungarian Millet. This variety in our opinion, is one of the very best of millets. No other variety is so well known and so much grown for hay. It is especially valuable on account of its requiring such short seasons to make a fine crop of the most nourishing and milk-producing hay. For this reason it is much used as a catch crop. When sown as late as the 4th of July good results, in ordinary seasons, can be depended upon. It is much used for following such crops as early potatoes and barley for a crop of hay, and thus giving two crops on the same land in one year. Hungarian Millet does not grow so coarse as some other varieties, but still yields quite heavily, from 2 to 4 tons of hay to the acre being an ordinary crop. Hay is quite leafy, of the very best quality and is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. For hay, sow 3 pecks per acre. **Price,** by express or freight, peck 50c; bu. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$3.00. Bags free.

Japanese Millet. We consider this one of the most valuable things in our long list of forage plants. It has been misrepresented and sold by some seed houses under such names as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc. This variety was first grown in this country by Prof. Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who brought it from Japan. It has proven to be exceptionally valuable and we recommend it for the following reasons: It makes more hay than any other millet. Although it grows so large, sometimes 6 to 8 feet high, the hay is of the most excellent quality, superior to corn fodder. It is adapted to all sections and is a great success wherever tried. It does well on low ground. Two crops can be cut from it in one season, or if left to ripen, it will yield almost as many bushels of seed per acre as oats. It requires less seed per acre than any other millet, 20 to 30 pounds being sufficient. It makes fine soilage. It is relished by all kinds of stock. It may be siloed, fed green or cured into hay. It is highly indorsed and recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, by all Experiment Stations and by seedsmen generally. Be sure and order some of this millet of us this season. We know it will please you. Sow exactly as you would German Millet, either broadcast or in drills, only sow it a little earlier for best results. **Price,** by express or freight, 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$4.50. Bags free.



German Millet.

Hog or Broom Corn Millet. Of great value for feeding hogs. It yields enormously of seed, even 60 to 70 bushels to the acre and this seed is very advantageously used for fattening swine and other stock, and is of special value for this purpose in sections where corn cannot be safely or cheaply grown. This seed also makes very fine feed for poultry and young chicks. In 50 to 60 days from the time of sowing it is ready to harvest. The seed ripens while the fodder is green, therefore, it can be cut and used both for hay and seed with the best results. This variety is unlike the German or Hungarian Millets in habit of growth, having a branching head, and the seed is glossy and much larger. **Price.** by express or freight, peck 50c; bu. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$3.00. Bags free.

FIELD PEAS.

Canadian White. This great forage plant should be extensively planted throughout the Northwest, "As peas can be made to bring more nitrogen to the soil of this country every year than is now purchased annually by the farmers at the cost of millions of dollars."—Year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The above statement coming as it does from a reliable source, gives the progressive farmer of this great Northwest something to think about. Grain

has been grown year after year on some farms, sapping the life and fertility out of the soil. Here is a crop which is not only profitable but will return to the land the much needed nitrogen. Peas are second only to clover in their soil enriching properties and can be grown under almost any conditions of soil or climate. There is always a ready market

for peas, or they can be profitably ground and fed to stock. The vines make rich, nutritious hay. If fed to milch cows when in green state, pods, vines and all, the flow of milk will be almost doubled. Field Peas are a paying crop and can be profitably planted in many ways. First, when sown alone, about 3 bushels are required to the acre. They can be allowed to mature and threshed when dry. This yield varies from 150 to 300 bushels per acre. Second, peas and early oats are frequently sown together, using $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of peas and 2 bushels of early oats per acre. By so doing a double crop can be secured. They can be harvested together and threshed at the same time and easily separated in cleaning. Third, they can be sown alone and fed green. It is surprising the amount of fodder which is produced in this way. If oats are sown with peas, the peas should be sown first and plowed under about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; the oats then drilled in. Fourth, for plowing under when peas and oats are sown together and in mills they are equal in value to clover used in the same way to enrich the soil. Try some of our field peas. Price, by express or freight, peck 90c; bu. \$3.00. Bags free.



Canadian White Field Peas.

the early pods should be well formed before turning in the stock. When pastured by swine, the crop should be allowed to get nearly ripe. When plowed under as a fertilizer, the plowing should be done when the plants are in full bloom. But even when pastured by cattle and some of the produce is rejected as food, the part thus rejected is very helpful to the soil. The growing of cow peas in the northern part of the United States is only just beginning. A great future lies before it. The Whip-Poor-Will produces more vines than other varieties, and hence, is best adapted for soiling. Our strain is northern grown and acclimated. One of the best and most popular sorts for all climates. Price, by express or freight, peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.50. Bags free.

VETCH.

Sand or Winter Vetch. Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. This is a very valuable forage plant and is rapidly becoming more popular each year as the farmers of this country are learning more of its great value. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching, and for forage and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual, but re-sows itself and will come up year after year on the same ground. It succeeds well on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land and will stand extremes of drouth, heat and cold. It improves the soil, being a great nitrogen gatherer. It belongs to the pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage is more abundant. It may be sown either in the spring or fall with about half a bushel of rye or oats for support. It grows rapidly and is particularly valuable in sections where clover does not thrive. In the north it remains green all winter under the snow and it is invaluable for early pasturing or soiling. The Department of Agriculture estimates the value of an acre of this vetch plowed under equal to commercial fertilizer at the rate of from \$16 to \$40 an acre. When sown in August or September it covers the ground before frost and prevents leaching of the soil during the winter and spring. When sown in April or May it can be cut in July, the second growth affording excellent pasture during the summer. The yield of green fodder is from 12 to 20 tons per acre. When raised for hay it should be left standing until some seeds have become well formed. One bushel of seed required to the acre. Price, by express or freight, 10 lbs. \$1.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.

SORGHUM or SUGAR CANE.

We most earnestly urge upon the farmers all over the Northwest the importance of growing sorghum. As a soil-ing crop sorghum will always prove valuable because at least two crops can be raised from one sowing. It is excellent for milch cows. As a pasture crop for cattle, sheep and hogs it has no equal. As a forage crop it has no equal. It may be sown any time from May 1st to July 1st, and can be grown on the poorest land and thinnest soil. Fifty to sixty pounds to the acre are usually sown.

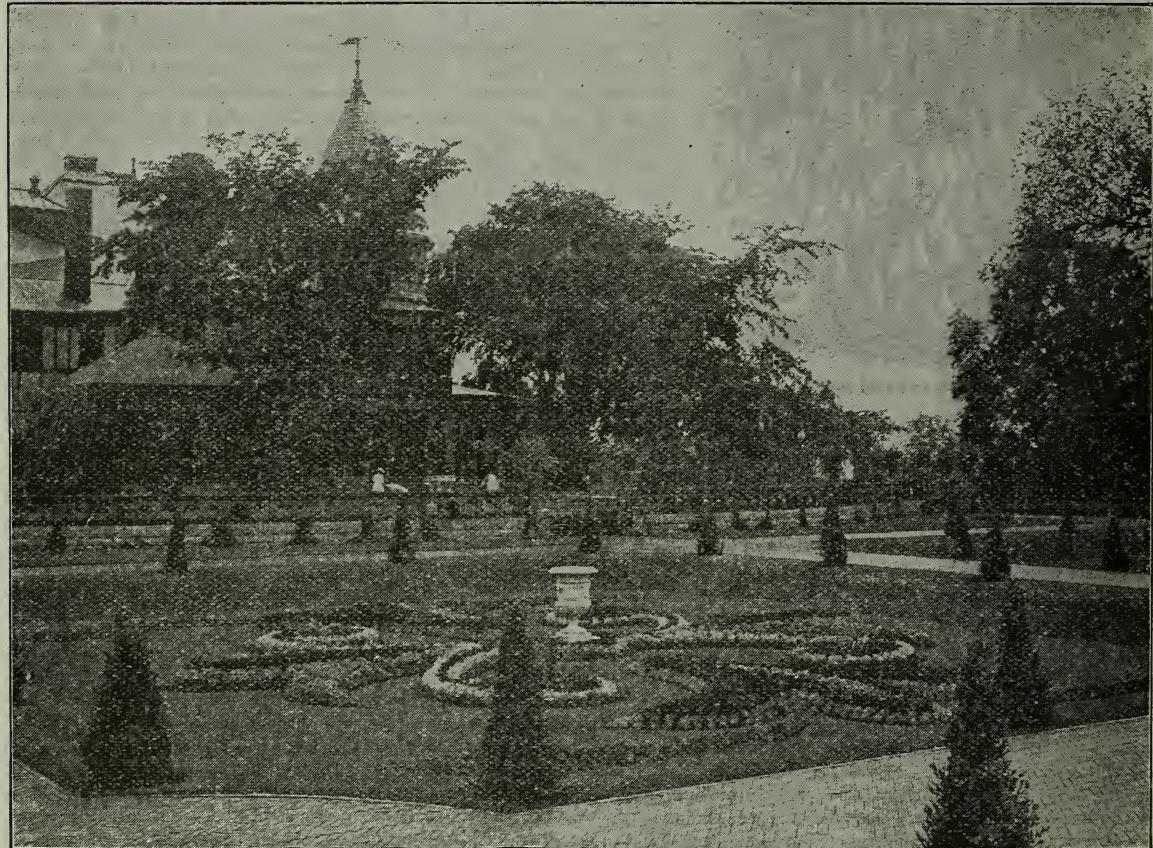
Minnesota Early Amber Cane. This is the earliest, richest and altogether the best variety for northern latitudes, and is the only one that can be relied upon for sugar syrup in Minnesota. It produces a rich, clear syrup for which Minnesota has become famous, the usual yield being from 150 to 250 gallons per acre. As a fodder plant it excells the southern cane as it is sweeter, contains more nutriment and is more relished by stock. It grows very tall and leafy. Price, lb. postpaid, 20c. By express or freight, 10 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$5.00. Bags free.

All prices given on Farm Seeds in this catalog are subject to market fluctuations. The prices given are based upon the market value January 1, 1913. As the season advances values may either advance or decline. We shall be pleased to quote lowest market prices at any time.

Clinton Brand Lawn Grass Seed.

For Lawns, Grass Plots, Tennis Courts,
Cricket Grounds, Etc.

It is the Cleanest, the Heaviest, the Cheapest, the Best, Because it is made up of
Extra Recleaned, Solid Seeds of the Close-Growing Varieties
Best Adapted for the Purpose.



It is universally conceded that nothing contributes as much to the beauty and attractiveness of the home grounds as a nice, smooth, uniformly rich-green, well-kept, velvety lawn. If one must sleep out of doors, as is now recommended, attend tea parties and other social functions on the lawn, and take physical exercise on the golf links it makes some difference how the grass grows. It is certainly a gracious symptom of progressive civilization that men and women live out of doors more than they formerly did. As fast as gardens come to be properly designed, with sunny lawns for walking, sheltered seats for reading and social gatherings, the domestic activities will be transferred more and more to the open air. Yes, the lawn is the only essential thing. It is that part of the home comforts which serves always as a practical convenience as well as a thing of beauty. It is the cool, refreshing, restful part. How important it is then, to plan for the best lawn obtainable.

Fine and Permanent Lawns. A good lawn should have a firm yet elastic and carpet-like surface. Its aspect and soil should be carefully considered. At one time it was thought that turfing with old pasture sod was necessary to secure the best results, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining good, clean turf, this plan is now almost entirely superseded by the use of seed. Seeding is not only inexpensive but is in reality the only means of securing a fine and permanent lawn, depending only for its complete success on the thoroughness with which the ground is prepared, the quality and quantity of the seed sown, and the subsequent care of the lawn. There is no other thing, which, at so slight an investment, can add greater value to the property, or be a source of so much pleasure to the beholder. Even the humblest home may be made attractive with such surroundings.

Formation of Lawns from Seed. Seeding a new lawn is a very important matter and should be done as carefully as possible. The new soil should be worked up to a depth of 4 to 6 inches, but none of the clay or subsoil should be brought to the surface. That is, where the soil is shallow only the top soil should be worked over for planting, and where grading or filling in is to be done, the rough soil should be dug over or plowed and harrowed before the better top soil is put on. Make the surface as fine as possible with a sharp steel rake or with a fine-toothed harrow before

sowing the seed. It is advisable to sow the seed in the spring, but it can also be sown at any time during the year if desirable to do so, and it will germinate well if there is sufficient rainfall and moderately cool weather at the time of sowing to start a good growth of grass. It is of advantage in hot weather to sow about one bushel of oats per acre with grass seed, as the oats will afford shade and protection to the young grass and give it a better chance to start. In this case the oats should not be allowed to grow tall, but kept closely cut with the grass and will die out in the winter.

When the surface has been thoroughly prepared and rolled, the seed should be sown broadcast on a quiet, still day, so that it can be spread as even as possible. Generally the air is stiller between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning than later in the day, making this time more suitable for sowing the seed. The surface to be sown should be gone over as evenly as possible from end to end, and then again from side to side, to insure an even surface distribution of the seed and to make sure that every portion of the surface is properly covered. After sowing, the seed should be covered with fine soil, either by going over the surface lightly with a fine rake or with a roller using the latter only when the soil is sufficiently dry.

For lawns already set with grass, but which have become thin and bare in spots, we recommend that the surface of the bare places be loosened with a sharp rake and liberally seeded with **Clinton Brand Lawn Grass Seed**, excepting in shady places, where our **Shady Place Lawn Grass Seed** should be used. The surface should again be raked over after seeding, so that the seed will be properly covered, and if dry at the time of seeding, it should be well rolled or copiously sprinkled with hose or garden can. The more thoroughly the soil can be loosened and made fine before seeding, the better will be the result in securing a good stand of grass.

Mowing. All turf-forming grasses are improved, both in vigor and in root-growth and in fineness of texture, by frequent mowings. It is impossible to say just how often the grass should be mown, as that depends upon the rate at which it grows. Too close cutting should be guarded against, however, especially during the hot summer months, when the roots require some top-growth to protect them from the burning sun. A good top-growth is also necessary to protect the roots from severe winter frosts.

Quantities of Seed Required for a New Lawn. In order to secure quick and satisfactory results, a liberal quantity of grass seed should be used at the time of original sowing, and when the grass is fairly up, make a second sowing in spaces which show unevenness, as these barren spots will surely be occupied with weeds if neglected. One pound is sufficient to sow a plot 300 square feet or 15 x 20 feet; 5 pounds, 2000 square feet or 40 x 50 feet; 80 to 100 pounds for an acre. For renovating, use half the quantity.

Clinton Brand Lawn Grass Seed. We have given particular attention to grasses which grow successfully in severe northern climates; and at the same time we have aimed to improve the appearance of the lawn. We have now succeeded and are confident in stating that our Clinton Brand Lawn Grass Seed is the most ideal mixture that is offered in the Northwest. It is unrivaled for hardiness, productiveness, purity and vigor in growth. It produces a perfect and enduring lawn of luxuriant richness, closely interwoven, firm, deep and elastic turf, and is composed of a thoroughly balanced combination of various native and foreign, fine-leaved, deep-rooted grasses. Our seed is highly cleaned, free from all chaff and is absolutely fresh, insuring purchaser quick results. Price, lb. 30c, postpaid 40c. By express or freight, 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

Shady Place Lawn Grass.

A Mixture of Grasses that Thrive in Shady Situations, Under Trees,
or Close to Walls where there is little Sun.

On nearly all lawns there are unsightly bare spots under the shade trees, which have baffled all efforts to get the grass to grow, but with our Shady Place Lawn Grass Mixture there need be no further difficulty. It is a combination of fine, dwarf-growing evergreen varieties which do well in all shady spots, being found in their natural state in woods or other sheltered or shaded places. Ground that has been densely shaded by trees is frequently "sour" and if the drainage is defective it is apt to be covered with moss and coarse bog grasses. In such cases an application of slackened lime, at the rate of one bushel to each thousand square feet, or forty bushels to the acre, is an excellent corrective and sweetener, but the moss should first be removed by the use of a sharp rake. Price, lb. 35c, postpaid 45c. By express or freight, 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$29.00.

VERY MUCH PLEASED WITH RESULTS OBTAINED.

Wells, Minn., Sept. 30, 1912.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Replies to your favor of Sept. 25th, beg to advise you that the seed corn I purchased of you last spring was the Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent. Had a good stand and the crop came on in fine shape, all things considered, am not able as yet to give you any idea of yield, but feel that most of it was out of the way of the frost, and the yield would be considered above the average, I am very much pleased with the results obtained. Very truly yours,

L. N. OLDS, Cashier,
The Wells National Bank

EVERY SEED GERMINATED.

Red Wing, Minn., March 22, 1912.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs—I was well pleased with your garden seeds I purchased from you last spring. They are the best seeds I ever had. Every seed germinated and I do not hesitate to send you my order for the coming year for every seed proved true to name. I have had a first-class garden since I bought my seeds from your firm.

Yours truly,
MRS. GRACE NORTON.

PLEASED WITH LAST YEAR'S SEEDS.

Morgan, Minn., Jan. 24, 1912.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your seed catalog as I would like to order seeds from you again this year. We were very much pleased with your seeds last year.

Yours very truly,

HERMAN HARDER.

THE BEST CROP OF CORN WE EVER RAISED.

St. Charles, Minn., Oct. 17, 1912.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—In reply to your inquiry about the field corn will say that every kernel grew. We have thirty acres, fifteen of Minnesota No. 13 and fifteen acres of Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent. The Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent did not grow quite as tall as the Minnesota No. 13 but it is fully as good a crop. The whole field will average 60 or 65 bushels per acre. It is the best crop of corn we ever raised and every one that sees it says it is as good, if not the best they ever saw.

Both the corn and the fodder is of very high quality. There are bushels and bushels of excellent seed ears in this field, but if I ever run out of seed corn again I would not hesitate a minute about sending you an order for what I wanted. Trusting that you will be pleased to hear that your corn did so well, I remain

Yours truly,
THOS. FRISBY

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes.

Nothing gives us more pleasure and satisfaction than the marvelous increase we have had in our potato trade. In order to secure the best possible yields, combined with the best quality, there is no crop grown that a change of seed is so essential as in seed potatoes. Our stock is grown exclusively in the Red River Valley of the North. "Red River" stock always commands a premium over potatoes produced elsewhere. No seed potatoes can be compared with those grown in the North, either for vigor and freedom from disease, or for producing and long keeping qualities. There is profit as well as satisfaction in planting our seed, for, not only is it pure and true to name, but the additional yield to be secured from a change of seed, will, every time, fully pay for the seed itself, so that the investment itself is practically nothing. To grow a large stock of big, fine, healthy tubers will not cost any more than to grow a small crop of small, poor potatoes which are hardly marketable at any price. Our Northern grown seed insures a vigorous growth, an early maturity and the largest crops of the finest quality and best flavored potatoes that can be grown. Every year there are many new varieties introduced and sold at high prices, and yet there are not to exceed 10 or 12 standard and well known sorts on the market today, and among these are such varieties as the Improved Early Ohio, Garman No. 3, Rural New Yorker, Sir Walter Raleigh, etc. In purchasing seed from us the grower is taking no chances. We use every precaution before sending out seed to our customers. They are thoroughly tested by our experts in this line and must have their approval as to germinating qualities; must be clean, healthy and free from scab. "Quality Counts," and we know that our stock of seed potatoes will not only make gold dollars for the grower, but will please him beyond question. Potatoes will be shipped by express or freight, (purchaser paying charges) and at any time specified by the purchaser, but where no special instructions are given to the contrary, we will hold all orders for potatoes until, in our judgment, there will be no danger from freezing. The railroads furnish us refrigerator service for early shipments. We usually begin shipping South about Feb. 15th and they are forwarded strictly at purchasers risk. We pack them carefully and deliver to the railroad or express company in good order. Here our responsibility ceases. When wanted in large quantities write for special prices. We do not charge for bags or barrels but if potatoes are wanted in bushel baskets we make an extra charge of twenty-five cents.

Improved Early Ohio. This is the handsomest, smoothest and best flavored Potato in the World. As early as the earliest and better than the best. Never in the history of the potato world has there been such an enormous yielding extra early variety introduced. No matter how many new varieties are annually brought to the attention of the grower the Improved Early Ohio holds its place at the head of them all. As modest as we are we cannot restrain our enthusiasm. It is absolutely the finest early potato on the market. No other early variety is as profitable and it is clearly the favorite with all market gardeners. A finely-shaped, round, oblong potato, of extra good quality and flavor and very mealy, even when only partially grown. The flesh is white and solid. The great demand in every market now is for a white potato. Our improved strain has no equal; is grown exclusively in the Red River Valley of the North and is pure, clean and genuine. We think so much of this wonderful Improved Early Ohio Potato and we are so confident that it will fully satisfy anyone who is looking for the best extra early variety that we cannot recommend it too highly. You will find it the most profitable potato you ever planted. We have a choice stock of clean, acclimated seed.

Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 40c; bu. \$1.25. 10 bushels, \$1.10 per bu. Bags and barrels free.

Carman No. 3. This great potato should be found in every list of the best varieties. The late Mr. E. S. Garman, of the Rural New Yorker, rendered a splendid service to the American people in giving to them the three great varieties, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Carman No. 3 and Sir Walter Raleigh. Of the three, this one, because it bears Mr. Garman's name, will perhaps endure the longest, and will be a fitting monument to the great agricultural editor. It is a sort of iron-clad, and holds its own and does well everywhere. It makes great yields of fine, large, smooth tubers



Improved
Early Ohio

even under the most unfavorable circumstances, and can be relied on to bring in money. It grows a very strong, upright top, with dark-colored stalks and purple blossoms, and is little effected by drouth, blight or bugs. **Price**, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40c; bu. \$1.15. 10 bushels, \$1.05 per bu. Bags and barrels free.



Rural New Yorker No. 2

Rural New Yorker No. 2. A well known variety and very largely planted for a profitable main crop. When the Rural New Yorker No. 2 first made its appearance in 1889, it introduced an entirely distinct class of potatoes, unknown up to that time. The class is characterized by a long, rather sprinkling vine, with dark-colored stalks, dark-green leaves and purple blossoms, tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth, pure white skin, uniform in size, numerous in the hill, and very attractive. Send to us if you want genuine "Rurals," pure, clean and healthy. **Price**, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 40c; bu. \$1.15. 10 bushels \$1.05 per bu. Bags and barrels free.

Cashman's Drought Proof. The drought proof potato is one of the most valuable potatoes the farmer can grow. As a producer it has no superior, yielding on an average 300 bushels per acre.

As a cooking potato it cannot be excelled, having a dry, white, mealy appearance.

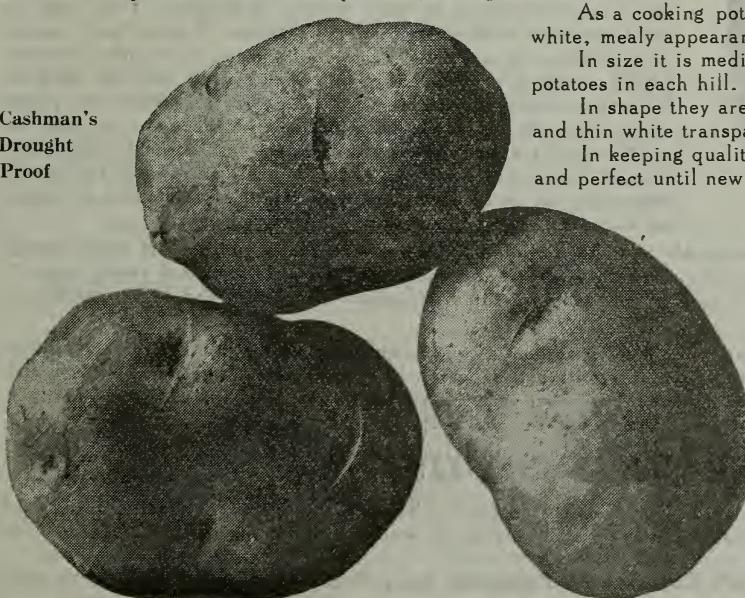
In size it is medium to large, a good number of uniform sized potatoes in each hill.

In shape they are rather oblong and flat, with shallow eyes and thin white transparent skin.

In keeping qualities they have no equal, remaining sound and perfect until new potatoes come.

It has proved to be drought and blight proof. **Price**, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.75. 10 bushels, \$1.60 per bu.

Cashman's
Drought
Proof



Cashman's Early Six Weeks. A wonderful potato of a beautiful light red color, medium size, very uniform, nearly round and flesh white. Very mealy when cooked. This is the handsomest early potato we have ever seen. Our Red River grown Six Weeks potato cannot be excelled. It is very superior to home grown seed, as it grows larger and stronger and yields more per acre. When planted May 10th, good large potatoes will be due July 10th. It produces from 200 to 300 bushels per acre. **Price**, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 50c; bu. \$1.75. 10 bushel, \$1.60 per bu.

The Vegetable Garden



It is conceded by everybody that the most delicious vegetables for the home table can only be obtained from ones own garden. One year of gardening will prove this. You cannot appreciate the true flavor and sweetness of vegetables unless you have grown them yourself and plucked them just previous to preparing for dinner. Market-sold vegetables, twenty-four hours old, are poor and expensive, while for the home garden the seed is cheap and the labor is both healthful and pleasurable. Our Vegetable "Seeds of Quality" possess real merit and honest value. Every variety listed has been carefully selected and tested. We recommend them and can assure you that better seeds cannot be found anywhere at any price. They have been highly indorsed by leading specialists, farmers and gardeners throughout the country. Send us your order and we will send you vegetable seeds that will produce satisfactory and profitable results.

The prices quoted in this Catalog include prepayment of postage on packets, ounces, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb. They do not include free delivery charges on large quantities nor on pints, quarts, pecks, nor on more than one pound.

IMPORTANT.—Peas, Beans and Corn we do not deliver free, but will do so if 8c per pint or 15c per quart is added to list prices.

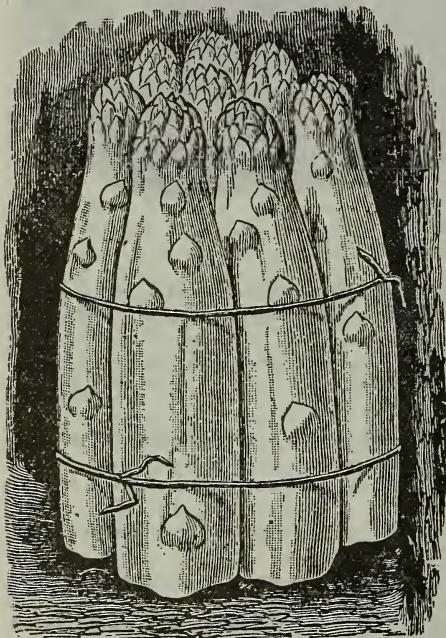
ASPARAGUS.

One ounce will sow 60 feet of row, and produce about 800 plants.

Every home garden should have a bed of Asparagus. It is undoubtedly the most appreciated of early spring vegetables and has been grown and prized for its succulent tenderness and delicious flavor from time immemorial. A bed ten feet square, requiring fifty plants, will give an abundant supply for an ordinary family. Therefore, it is so easily grown and such large quantities are produced on a small piece of ground that every garden should have a bed of this

most delightful, wholesome and popular vegetable. It is also a favorite and profitable crop for the market gardener as it makes a return early in the spring before any other out-door crop can be marketed. Asparagus grown from seed can be cut for the table the second summer but not very freely until the third.

This plant succeeds best on sandy soil, the lighter the soil the earlier the plants shoot in the spring. Of whatever character the ground may be, it should be in a good state of cultivation. It is not necessary, however, that the soil be very rich in plant food, because Asparagus is not a very heavy feeder. Experiments have proven that the plant can be grown continuously upon one plant for twenty years without exhausting the ground. The soil should not have an excessive amount of organic matter, as too much of this will have a tendency to darken the spears and make them too watery. If the ground contains considerable clay or compact matter it is a good idea to mix a liberal amount of sand in the bed. If you have a quantity of cheap dirt which is well rotted, this, too, should enter into the composition of the soil. It is a good idea to use a handful of salt in the preparation of the bed. The salt acts in several ways upon the composition of the soil and upon the plant food content. Salt has a tendency to break up more complex substance in the soil, which assist in making it more mellow or friable. Then, too, it doubtless has a tendency to render the excess of plant food, especially nitrogen, unavailable. This hinders a too rapid and discolored growth of spears. The seeds of this plant may be sown as early in the spring as the ground will work up properly. When the plants are up thin them to stand about fourteen inches apart in the row and after they are well started give frequent and thorough cultivation. Transplant in one or two years, 9 to 12 inches in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Asparagus can be bleached and made tender by mulching or covering with six inches of fine-cut hay, straw or leaves.



Conover's Colossal.

Conover's Colossal. This is unquestionably one of the best varieties ever offered the public. It is deliciously tender, extra large, uniform, wonderfully prolific, crisp and white. Spreads less than other sorts and yields from 15 to 30 sprouts from a single plant. In fact, it has all the good qualities demanded by market and home gardeners. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Palmetto. Although of Southern origin, this new Asparagus is equally well adapted to Northern soil and climate conditions. It is mammoth in size, even and regular in growth and appearance. Large, thick, light-green shoots with distinctly pointed tip. It is usually ready for market before other varieties. As this Asparagus is absolutely hardy it is now extensively grown by Northern Gardeners. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

For immediate results we recommend planting our two-year-old roots. These plants are exceptionally strong and fine. We can ship Asparagus roots from Nov. 1st to May 1st to any point within 1000 miles. The best time for planting in the North is in the spring.

Price, (buyer paying transit), **Conover's Colossal and Palmetto**, doz., 20c; 100, \$1.00. If to go by mail add for postage 8c per doz., 50c per 100.

BEANS, Dwarf or Bush.

NOTICE.—Beans, Peas and Corn we do NOT deliver free, but will do so if 8c per pint and 15c per quart is added to list prices. We pay postage on packets.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill.

Culture—Beans are somewhat tender, but it often pays to take some risks. Plant in warm, loamy soil, at the beginning of settled, warm weather in the Spring, and at intervals for succession until August. Rows may be made two feet apart, and the Beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or two or four Beans in hills six to eight inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry. In hoeing draw the soil up toward the rows or plants. To get the full benefit of Beans, they should be picked as soon as well formed, as then only are they tender and stringless; they must be picked clean if the plant is to remain long in bearing.



Burpee's Stringless.

Burpee's Stringless. This famous Bean is unequalled and combines unusual hardiness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness with pods of handsome appearance and finest quality. Extra plantings may be made to produce the earliest crop, and even with later plantings this variety is the quickest to produce pods. By repeated plantings pods may be had in constant succession from Spring until cut off by heavy frosts in the fall. Combined with extra hardiness and early maturity, the pods are the finest in quality, of rich green, very round and straight, five inches long, solidly meaty and broad, deep saddle-backed, caused by the rounded swell of the fleshy sides. The pods are tender, brittle and of the finest flavor, always entirely stringless even when fully matured. In a word, all private and market gardeners agree that this variety is absolutely unequalled. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.00; pk. \$1.50.

Extra Early Red Valentine. An American standard green-podded dwarf snap-bean. The healthy, vigorous plants are usually hardy, successfully withstanding early frosts; it may therefore be planted very early. This, with its quick development, makes it the earliest large-podded variety, and on this account it is extensively grown by market gardeners throughout the country, though it is equally desirable for home gardens. It will always yield a large crop of handsome, long, round, meaty pods, rich green in color and of surpassed tenderness when gathered young, when it is practically stringless. Yields prodigiously and is ready for picking in about 45 days from planting. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 80c; peck, \$1.25.

Refugee, Late or 1000 to 1. Rather later than the other green-podded varieties, but extremely prolific. True bush growth, fifteen inches in height, branching freely. The pods are nearly round, light green, five inches long, tapering to a slender point; fleshy, brittle, and mild in flavor, but with slight strings. Seed long, light drab, thickly dotted and splashed with purple. Plant is very hardy, making it one of the best for both early and late planting. An immense producer and highly esteemed for canning and pickling. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 80c; peck, \$1.50.

White Navy. A sure cropper and not only more prolific than the common white Bean but also of better quality. Vine large, spreading, with small, thin leaves and occasional runners, ripening its crop early and all at once. Pods straight, short, small, but usually containing six beans which are small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 20c; 4 qts. 60c; peck, \$1.00.

BEANS, Dwarf Wax.

Black Wax. This is the first to give a full picking; pods clear yellowish-white, round, fleshy, tender, fine flavor, stringless, productive and extra early. Seed jet black. The enormous demand for this Black Wax Bean proves that it meets popular requirements and has all the sterling qualities we claim for it. The best extra early Wax Bean for home or market garden. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.00; peck, \$1.50.

Improved Golden Wax. The great popularity of this yellow wax-podded or butter Bean is due largely to the fact that the strain we have is a great improvement over the old "Golden Wax," having larger pods and being much more prolific. This improved stock is one of the handsomest beans that we have ever seen, the pods being of dark,

rich, golden color and perfect shape. Plants are vigorous, bushy growth and not susceptible to rust. Flesh is of excellent quality, tender, brittle and absolutely stringless and extra early. For family or market gardening. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.00; peck, \$1.50.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. This is an early variety. Very robust, hardy and productive. An attractive market sort. Strong upright bush growth, 12 inches in height. Pods are long, broad, flat, 5 inches in length, brittle and of a delicate waxy-yellow. Beans large, kidney-shaped. Not only a first-class snap-bean, but equally valuable for dry shell beans in winter. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.00; peck, \$1.50.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The giant among Beans. Plant is large and vigorous. The pods frequently attain a length of from 8 to 10 inches, with the thickness of a man's finger; of rich golden-yellow color, solid, meaty, absolutely stringless, cooking tender and nice. Seeds are very small when the pods are fit for use. This variety is enormously productive, as many as 50 of its monster pods having been counted on one bush, which is 15 inches high. A popular Wax Bean for family or market purposes. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.00; peck, \$1.50.

BEANS, Dwarf or Bush Lima.

Henderson's Bush Lima. A magnificent Dwarf Lima. It is very hardy, extremely early, very prolific and bears continuously for several weeks; it is the first to give pods fit to pick in the summer and the last to yield edible pods in the fall. Pods are of rich green color, medium size, thick, broad, very uniform in shape, solid, meaty, of high quality, meltingly tender and having a delicious flavor exclusively their own. It is also most excellent shelled after it is ripe for winter use. It is just the thing for the family garden. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.00; peck, \$1.50.

Burpee's Bush Lima. This is a well known, standard variety. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush from two to three feet in diameter. It is an immense yielder, the handsome large pods being well filled with very large beans, identical in size and lucious flavor with the well-known large Pole Limas. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.00; peck, \$1.75.

BEANS, Pole Lima.

CULTURE.—Pole Beans require a sandy soil which is liberally enriched with manure. Warm soil is one of the first essentials of success in growing Pole Beans. When poles are used for support, they should be set not less than 4 feet apart each way, before the Beans are planted. Four or 5 Beans are to be placed around each pole, 2 inches deep. Sow 1 pint to 75 hills; half bushel for an acre.

Large White Lima. The old standard variety, early and productive. Vine tall, growing vigorous but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green; pods borne in clusters; they are long, broad, very thin, dark green; seed large, flat, greenish-white. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.00; peck, \$1.65.

Challenge Lima. A superior early variety of excellent quality and very productive. It is one of the hardest and finest flavored Pole Lima Beans to be found today. The vine has the Lima habit of good growth, pods in clusters averaging three to four inches in length, quite thick through, containing three to five thick, sweet and tender beans, the ends of which are flattened by being crowded closely together. The plant is very prolific, healthy and vigorous, clinging well to poles. As a shell bean it is all that can be desired. This variety is without doubt the best for private gardens. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

BEANS, Pole or Running.

White Creaseback. A popular early green podded Pole Bean for snapshots, of rapid growth and very productive. Pods grow in clusters and are from five to six inches in length, perfectly round, being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." They are solidly fleshy, entirely stringless, and fine quality. The dry seed is pure white and excellent for winter use. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.00; peck, \$1.50.

Scarlet Runner. Plants are of strong, quick growth, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea like flowers. When fully ripened the dry beans are of bright scarlet, heavily blushed with purple, large and same shape as the Limas. This is not only a good bean for snaps or green shelled, but its profusion of flowers make it a highly ornamental climber. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.



Yosemite Mammoth Wax.

BROCCOLI.

One ounce to 3,000 plants. Culture same as for Cauliflower.

White Cape. Heads medium size, close, compact and of a creamy white color; one of the most certain to head. Broccoli requires the same culture as Cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have originated. It gives excellent results in cool climates, being more hardy than Cauliflower. Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

One ounce to 1,500 plants. Culture same as for Cabbage,

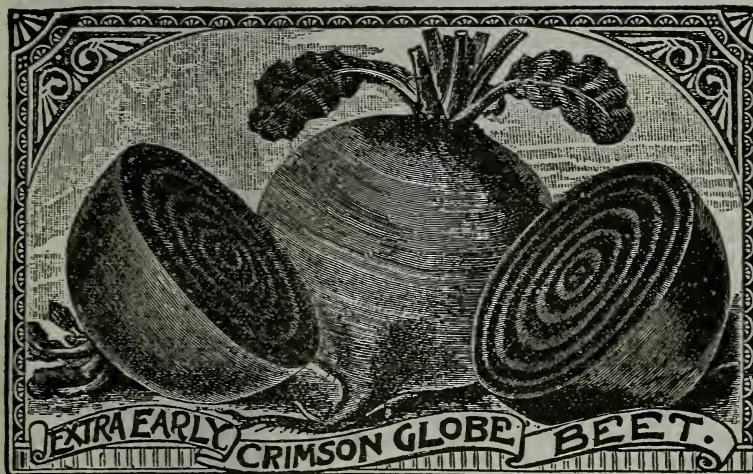
A species of the Cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as Cauliflower. The delicate flavor is improved by a touch of frost. For early use sow seed in April in hotbed; transplant to cold frame as soon as leaves develop, and set out, where the plants are to remain, in June. For late use sow seed in June.

Improved Dwarf. Dwarf habit, and less liable to apis than any other variety. Grows 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high in a single stem, which is covered its entire length with miniature cabbage heads. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

BEETS.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill, 5 to 6 pounds to an acre.

CULTURE.—Humas loam, well drained and well enriched, will raise good Beet crops. For early table Beets, have drills 16 to 20 inches apart, and sow the seed about 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be put in good condition. The seed may be sown under glass four weeks sooner, and the young seedlings transplanted to open ground to give an extra early crop. Give thorough and clean cultivation, and thin the plants to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. For succession sow at intervals until the middle of July. For the earliest sowings a light dressing of nitrate of soda, say 100 pounds per acre, will sometimes work wonders.



Crimson Globe. This Beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. It is a very handsome variety. The matured beets being medium in size, nearly globe shaped, and free from rootlets. The flesh is a rich, blood red of the finest quality; never stringy, always sweet and tender. The roots average 10 inches in circumference, the foliage is small and of rich bronze purple. For market use as a main crop variety, it is very heavily planted and a favorite everywhere. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Half Long Blood. An entirely distinct variety and we consider it by far the best for winter or spring use. The root is deep red, very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet,

crisp and tender, never becoming woody even in portions above ground. Excellent to slice for pickles. It retains its good quality longer than any other sorts. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Extra Early Egyptian. The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with a small top. Leaf stem dark red, leaf dark green dotted with red, root very dark red, rounded on top but flat beneath, with very small tap root; flesh dark red zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young. Our stock is very carefully grown and we highly recommend it. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

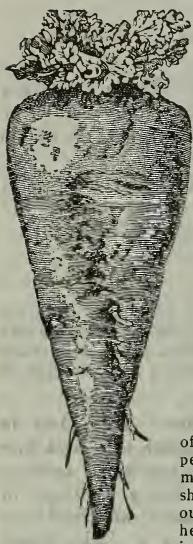
Eclipse. Makes good growth. Larger than Egyptian, but not as deep a red in color. Tops small, dark purplish, green shading to lighter color on outside of leaves. The roots are nearly globular, with small top root and very small collar. Flesh red, zoned with a lighter shade; very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. A very early maturing beet and especially desirable for the home garden. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

The Arlington. A new dark-leaved early blood variety, originated at Arlington, Mass., where it is grown extensively for the Boston market. It follows the Eclipse closely in maturing, but it is of much darker color and superior in quality. Perfectly round in shape and medium size. Its small, upright growing tops, early maturing and excellent shape and color of roots make it very popular. Does not become stringy, but is sweet and tender at all times. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Early Blood Turnip. Very popular. Root fine; symmetrical in shape; flesh deep blood red; tender and sweet; grows to a good size; fine for early use, and desirable for winter. The very best for general crop. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Swiss Chard or Silver Beet. We urge all our customers to try this superb vegetable. It is grown for its leaves and stems exclusively, as it does not produce an edible root like the regular beet. Is highly esteemed for its broad, flat, beautiful wax-like stems and mid-rib which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a most delicious vegetable. The leaves, also, may be cooked like spinach, and is considered equally as palatable. Therefore, two separate dishes may be grown from one plant at the same time. It will last all through the growing season if the leaves are pulled from the plant. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Sugar Beets are not as heavy yielders as the Mangels, but are of superior quality, containing a large amount of sugar. They are excellent for feeding cows, improving wonderfully the quantity and quality of the milk. We are glad to note that farmers are beginning to find out the value of Sugar Beets and that more and more are being raised each year. **CULTURE**—Both Sugar Beet and Mangel Wurzels require deep, well enriched soil. Sow in May or June in rows 18 inches apart and 3 to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. Five to 6 pounds of seed are required for an acre.



Klein
Wanzleben

SUGAR BEETS.

White Klein Wanzleben. This Sugar Beet is now acknowledged, generally, as the best to grow for stock. It is the heaviest yielding, rich in sugar, about 15 per cent of sugar can be obtained from this variety. Will yield 35 tons to the acre and has excellent keeping qualities. Will keep much better than the Mangels, as freezing does not injure them much. They are very easily dug as they grow partly above ground. Every farmer should try this Sugar Beet. **Price**, oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c, post paid. By express or freight, lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

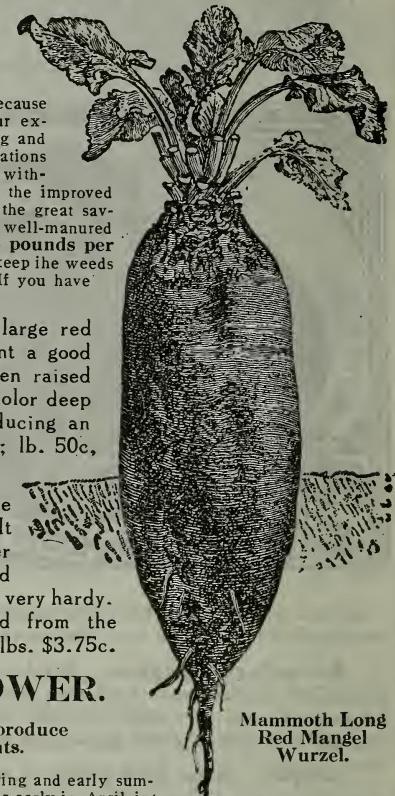
Vilmorin's Improved Sugar. The Beet that contains the largest percentage of sugar is the one that is the most desirable for the sugar factory or stock feeding. In this variety we have one that is extremely rich in sugar, thousands of analysis showing that the percentage of sugar which can be obtained from this Beet is about 16. It is one of the richest sorts in cultivation. In black soils, rich in organic matter, it will yield 20 to 25 tons per acre. Grows below the surface of the ground; leaves are green, smooth edge and spreading. **Price**, oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c, post paid. By express or freight, lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

MANGEL WURZELS. FOR FEEDING STOCK.

An ever-increasing acreage is being planted for stock feeding beets because of the wonderful results from feeding them as shown by the reports of our experiment stations and leading farmers and stockmen. Fattening, breeding and milk cattle do equally well on them. About one-fourth of the daily rations should be of roots. No one who keeps horses, cattle, or sheep should be without these roots for fall or winter feeding. Their true worth is shown in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased yield of milk in cows, and the great saving in hay. **CULTURE**.—Sow in April or May in thoroughly plowed, well-manured soil, in drills 2 inches deep, about 24 inches apart, at the rate of **5 to 6 pounds per acre**. When the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, thin out to 12 inches and keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing and cultivating. Harvest before frost and store in pits or cellars. If you have never grown these roots a trial will convince you of their value.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel. This is generally considered the best large red variety. Our customers will make no mistake by ordering this one if they want a good red Mangel. It is an enormous yielder, from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels have been raised on an acre. The roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed. Color deep red, roots solid, tops small. Mangels weigh from 20 to 25 pounds each, producing an immense bulk and tonnage. An excellent keeper. **Price**, oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

Golden Tankard Mangel. We recommend this variety as one of the best Mangels for the dairy farmer, and for stock feeding it has no equal. It contains less water and a greater percentage of sugar and more nutritive matter than any other red-skinned sorts. It is relished by milch cows and sheep, and all other stock thrives wonderfully on it. Is almost cylindrical in shape, and very hardy. Enormous crops are grown and on account of its shape they are easily lifted from the ground. **Price**, oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c, postpaid. By frt. or ex. lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.75c.



Mammoth Long
Red Mangel
Wurzel.

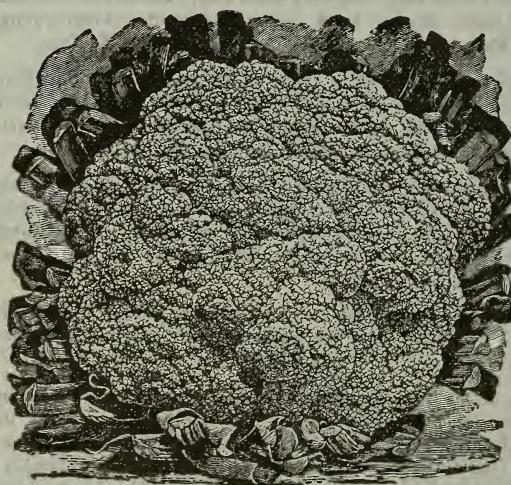
CAULIFLOWER.

One ounce will produce
3,000 plants.

CULTURE.—For spring and early summer crop, sow in March or early in April in hotbed and transplant when large enough into another or the same frame, and gradually hardening them, preparatory to planting them out as early as the ground is in a fit condition. Set plants in open ground in rows two and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Plenty of good manure must be incorporated with the soil and the latter to be brought into the highest state of tilth. No application, however, can be more necessary and more useful than the cultivator and hoe. For late crop, sow at same time as for late cabbage and treat in the same manner.

Early Snowball. Earliest of all varieties; best for both private and market purposes and admirably adapted for forcing or wintering. With reasonably favorable conditions every plant will form round, solid, compact and very white, curd-like heads of fine quality. **Price**, pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10.

Dwarf Erfurt. This variety is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. Produces large, fine heads, compact and of excellent quality. Very early. Plants dwarf. Our seed of this strain can be depended upon as the very best. **Price**, pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.25.



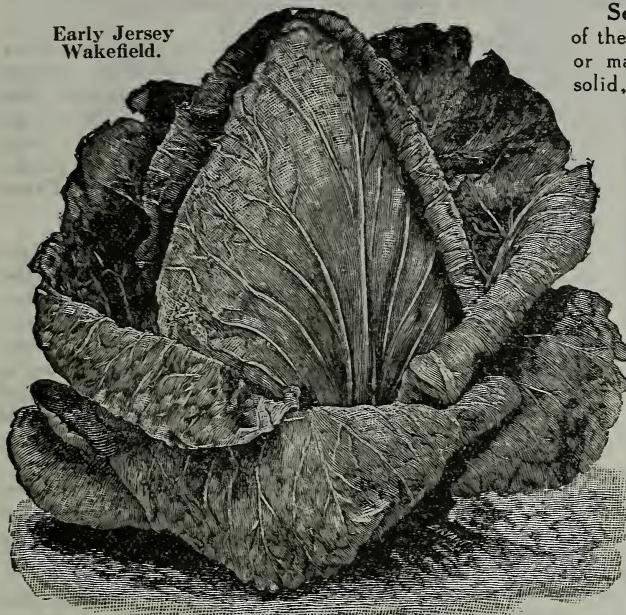
Early Snowball.

CABBAGE.

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants. One-half pound is sufficient for an acre.

CULTURE.—Good land is necessary for Cabbages; the stronger the soil the better they will develop. Plow deep and manure liberally. The early sorts will stand planting from 18 to 24 inches apart in the row with the rows from two to two and one-half feet apart. The large varieties should be set two to three feet apart. The Cabbage should receive frequent hoeing and thorough cultivation. Protect against the ravages of cutworm, maggot, and green worm. A little nitrate of soda applied around the plants is often of great benefit. Potash applications, such as wood ashes or muriate, may also do much good. Splashing with hot soap suds is a safe remedy for some insect pests.

Early Jersey Wakefield.



a first early flat Cabbage, a type much preferred over pointed heads by many people. It has a short stem and only 4 or 5 outside leaves, and these are so small that it may be planted 21 inches apart. It is a sure, solid header; always producing a crop of large, uniform heads which seldom burst. It is extensively grown in all sections of the country, and is pronounced a great success. There is no Cabbage we know of having a more solid head; it has the peculiarity of heading firmly at an early stage in its growth, so that the finest cabbage, though small, can be obtained long before it has attained its mature size. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Early Winnigstadt. Very early, and one of the best Cabbages for general use. It is a very fine header and will grow a hard, solid head under circumstances where most sorts would fail and is especially adapted for light soils. Heads regular, conical and leaves dark green color, short, thick and very tightly folded. This variety suffers less from the cabbage worm than most other sorts and will keep well both summer and winter. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c,

Hollander or Danish Ball-head. This extra hard-headed variety originated in Denmark. It is especially desired on account of its great solidity and its keeping qualities. They weigh more than other sorts of equal size. The heads are crisp, tender and sweet, and unsurpassed for boiling, slaw, sauerkraut, etc. This Cabbage grows well on all soils and under most conditions, notwithstanding hot, dry weather, and does not rot in wet seasons. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

American Drumhead Savoy. Has curled, or crumpled leaves, and are of fine flavor, crisp, white, solid flesh and better quality than the ordinary kinds. This variety possesses the rich flavor of the Cauliflower. Late and a fine keeper. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Premium Large Flat Dutch. Low growing variety. Heads are large, very solid, fine texture. Stems short, quality fine. An excellent fall and winter variety and a good keeper. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Red Dutch. Used almost exclusively for pickling. One of the hardest of Cabbages, and when preserved will keep later in the season than any of them. It is slow to mature, however, and requires a rich soil for its development. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

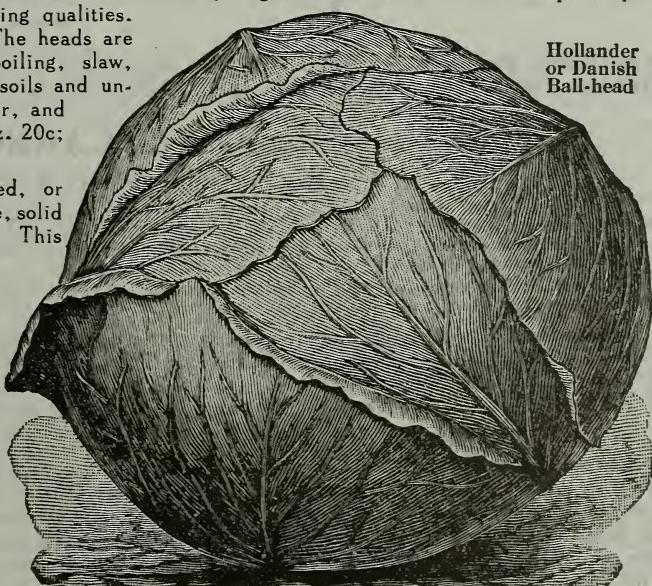
Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. A leading variety of the extra early Cabbages and one of the best for private or market gardeners use. Heads are very hard, compact, solid, conical in shape and good quality. Few outside leaves but they are thick and stout. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Early Summer. This variety forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality, tender and sweet. The heads average from 8 to 10 pounds each. It matures about 10 days later than Early Jersey Wakefield, but is more than double the size. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60.

Succession. A second early variety—about two weeks later than Early Summer. It comes true to its type in all conditions. In addition to this, it has no tendency whatever to run to seed. The heads are larger, slightly flatter than Early Summer and run more uniform. The color is light green; the heads are solid, good keepers and of fine quality. A favorite with market gardeners and a safe variety for an amateur to plant as it does well at all seasons, and one is almost sure of getting a crop, no matter where it is planted. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. A round, flat-headed, early variety. Its great value lies in its being

extensively grown in all sections of the country, and is pronounced a great success. There is no Cabbage we know of having a more solid head; it has the peculiarity of heading firmly at an early stage in its growth, so that the finest cabbage, though small, can be obtained long before it has attained its mature size. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

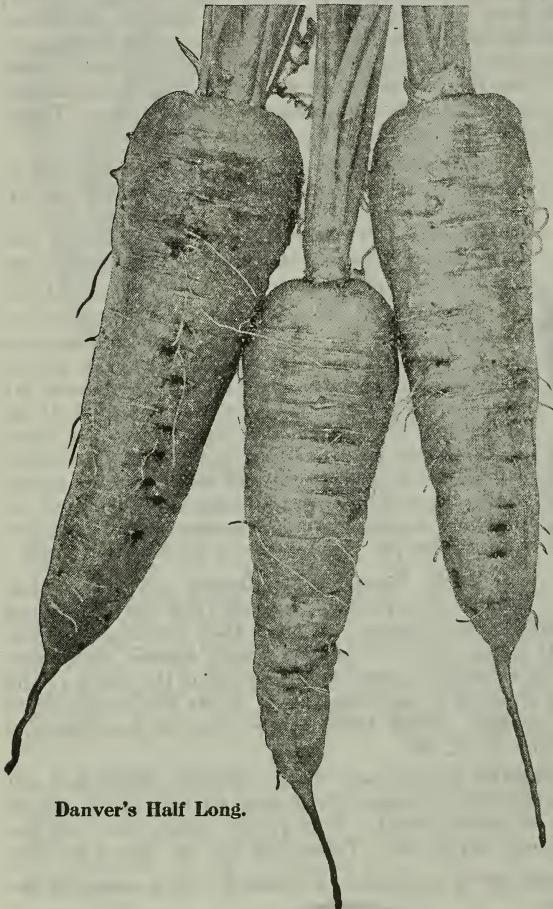


Hollander or Danish Ball-head

CARROTS.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Three pounds for an acre.

CULTURE.—Carrots do best in sandy loam. The ground should be fertilized with well rotted manure. Plow or dig thoroughly, raking out all lumps and stones. It is best to sow as early in the Spring as the ground is fit to work. It is necessary to sow Carrots thickly, on account of the young plants not having sufficient strength to come up through the ground when sown thinly. Sow in rows 14 inches apart and 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Cover one-eighth to one-fourth inch deep and see to it that the soil is well firmed about the seed. Keep clean and free from weeds. Gather and store for Winter use like beets or turnips. The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots and we urge our readers to give some of our varieties a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the Carrot cannot be surpassed.



Danver's Half Long.

Early Chanteney. The best early Carrot in existence, one which every gardener should plant. It grows about 6 inches long, is stump rooted, very smooth, deep red, fine grained, sweet and sugary, and not apt to crack open while growing. An excellent table sort and a heavy cropper and very desirable as a field Carrot. A general favorite with all market and home gardeners. **Price,** pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Danver's Half Long. The best for general crop. Will yield the most per acre. Most profitable for market gardeners; stump-rooted. This variety originated in Danvers, Mass., where the raising of Carrots is made a special business, 20 to 30 tons per acre being no unusual crop. It is now grown largely everywhere on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium size, roots deep orange, large but of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. Smooth and handsome flesh; sweet, crisp and tender. Although of medium length, it gives the largest yield per acre of any Carrot. We take extra pains in the selection of our seed stock. It is second to none. **Price,** pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Improved Long Orange. The standard late variety; very handsome and uniform in shape; roots are of a deep orange color; good flavor; yields very heavily. Requires a deep soil. Plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain their full size. The roots are smooth, fine-grained and very large, growing to 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter. For feeding milch cows it is very valuable, as it increases the flow of milk and imparts to the butter a rich golden hue. **Price,** pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Oxheart or Guerande. A good variety for soils too hard and too stiff for the long growing sorts. It is a very fine and popular Carrot. It is intermediate as to length between the half-long varieties. From 4 to 5 inches in diameter at the top. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. It is of very fine quality for table

use and equally good for stock. Where other sorts require digging, this variety can be easily pulled, making it particularly adapted to shallow soils, where the longer varieties would not thrive. **Price,** pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

STOCK CARROTS.

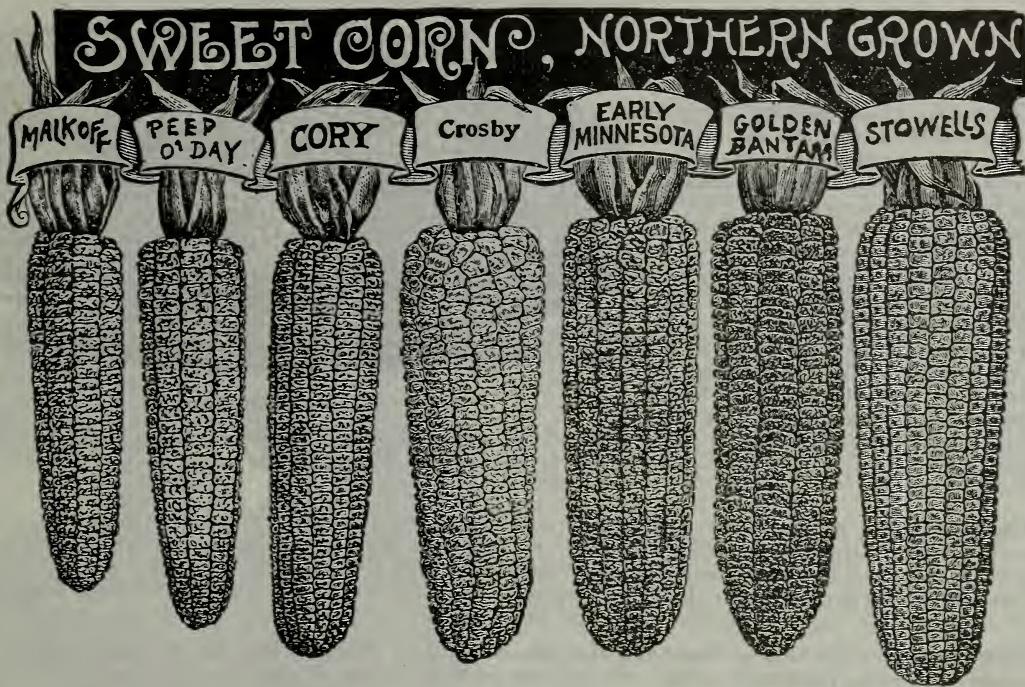
Two pounds of seed will sow an acre.

EVERY FARMER should plant a few acres of these Carrots for stock food. They are very productive, less liable to disease than many other root crops, and being sown earlier do not interfere much with the labor in the busy time. Too much cannot be said in praise of the Stock Carrot as a wholesome addition to the winter feed for stock. The splendid roots make a most desirable change of feed for cattle when given in connection with grain and dry fodder.

CULTURE—Plow the land, harrow, and rake before sowing. Be sure the ground is dry and not lumpy; put on manure (15 tons per acre), plowing in deep, ridge 6 feet apart. For early, sow on flat; for late, sow rows 1 foot apart; cover one-half inches.

Mastodon. The heaviest cropping Carrot grown, yielding more tons to the acre than any other sort. The flesh is white, crisp and solid and very sweet in flavor. The roots are short and very heavy at the shoulder, rendering it easily harvested. An important feature, also, is that they do not easily break in pulling or sorting. The roots frequently measure 15 to 20 inches in circumference, and 18 to 40 tons to the acre is not an extravagant statement as to yield. We urge farmers to try our Mastodon Carrot. **Price,** pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$5.25.

Large White Belgian. This variety is very productive and highly nutritious. To the dairyman it is worth more than the cost of culture, promoting a liberal secretion of milk of improved quality over that obtained from feeding dry food, and may be fed alternately with Ruta-Bagas and Beets, with the best results. The roots are of mammoth size, long and slender. Color above ground green, beneath ground pure white. As about one-third of the root grows above ground, they are, therefore, easily pulled. Probably no other green root crop will produce more feed, unless it be the Mastodon Carrot. **Price,** pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50.



The SWEETEST, the BEST and BIGGEST YIELDERS

NOTICE.—Beans, Peas and Corn we do NOT deliver free, but will do so if 8c per pint and 15c per quart is added to list prices. We pay postage on packets.

One quart to 200 hills; 8 to 10 quarts to the acre, in hills.

CULTURE.—The Sweet or Sugar varieties, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or until the ground has become warm; for a succession continue planting every 2 weeks, until the middle of July, on well manured ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out to 3 plants to the hill. The extra early varieties can be planted 18 inches in the row and two and one-half feet between the rows. Use the early varieties for the first 2 or 3 sowings, then the medium, and at last the late ones. Five to 8 seeds should be sown in each hill. We consider the following to be the cream of the Sweet Corn varieties now under cultivation.

Both market and private gardeners should not forget the important fact that Sweet Corn grown in the North is earlier and more hardy than the same varieties produced in the South. Nearly all of our varieties of Sweet Corn are from a week to ten days earlier than the same varieties produced elsewhere, meaning a great deal to the gardener whose ambition is to have his Corn first in market when the highest prices are being paid. This is equally as important with the private planter who grows Corn for his own table, as it lengthens the season for all varieties. Our Sweet Corn is thoroughly tested before it is sent out.

Malakoff. One of the most important vegetable introductions of recent years. No product of the garden is so eagerly waited for as the first Sweet Corn. Malakoff is a Gorn that is from ten days to two weeks earlier than any other variety; not only the earliest but the sweetest and most delicious of all Sweet Corn. It is similar to Peep o'Day but earlier and better quality. Malakoff Sweet Corn was secured by Prof. N. E. Hanson, of the South Dakota Agricultural College, while in Russia, for the United States Department of Agriculture. At the government trial tests this Corn proved earlier than any other sorts tested, and of superior quality. At the Universal Exposition (World's Fair) at St. Louis in 1904, the United States exhibited a wax model of the Malakoff Sweet Corn, representing this variety as the earliest and sweetest of the Sweet Corn family. Color of the grain varies from white to pale amber when matured. Stalks grow from 3 to 4 feet high and enormously productive. Our seed of this valuable new variety is grown from seed of the original introduction. Every gardener should grow Malakoff Sweet Corn. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 75c; peck, \$1.25.

Extra Early Cory. (Red Cob). For years this has been one of the most popular extra early varieties. It comes in immediately after the Malakoff and will out-yield all other early sorts. Hardier than White Cob Gory and succeeds well where the summer is short, cool and moist. Dwarf growth. Ears are 6 inches in length, with 8 rows of large, white kernels of strictly first-class quality. An exceptionally profitable variety for market gardeners. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 75c; peck, \$1.25.

White Cob Cory. This is an extremely early variety and is also one of the sweetest and best. Usually fit for use in from fifty to sixty days from planting. It is a sport or selection from the famous Red Cob Gory, which for years held popular favor as the best early. White Cob Gory retains all of the good qualities of its parent with the added merits of having a white cob and white kernels, free from the objectionable reddish tinge that very often occurs in the red variety. Plants are dwarf and stocky, enabling them to be closely planted; usually two ears are borne on a stalk. Ears 6 inches long, with 8 rows of broad grains. It succeeds where the seasons are short, and can be recommended for general planting. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 75c; peck, \$1.25.

Peep o'Day. The two points of this remarkable Corn to which we wish to call most particular attention are its extraordinary earliness and unparalleled sweetness, surpassing any other known variety in these particulars except Malakoff, early or late. So marked is its sweetness and delicacy of flavor that those who have been in the habit of planting several varieties to secure a succession, now plant Peep o'Day, arranging the plantings a few days apart so as to have this delicious Corn for the home table throughout the entire season. The early varieties of Sweet Corn do not, as a rule, yield as heavily as the late sorts, but Peep o'Day not only surpasses in this desirable feature many of the early varieties, but the late varieties as well. It is wonderfully productive which is readily accounted for by the fact that the stalks bear from 2 to 5 ears each and the growth being dwarf—about 4 feet—admits of very close planting. Market gardeners will find this variety very profitable and as a sure crop it is also valuable to the farmer. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 75c; peck, \$1.25.

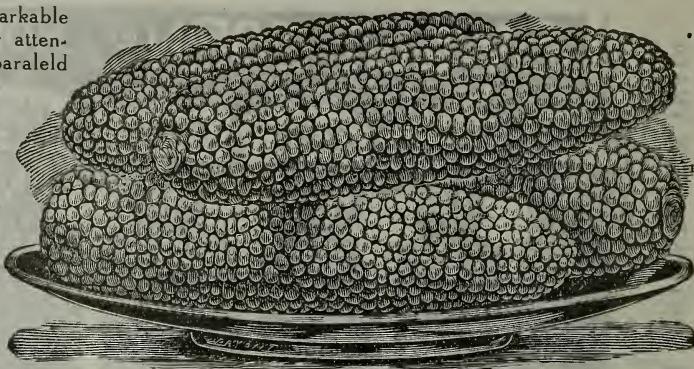
Early Minnesota. A very popular variety and one of the best early sorts. By careful selection we have developed a stock which is remarkably uniform and in which all the good qualities, that are so popular with this variety, are intensified. The Early Minnesota Sweet Corn is especially desirable where seasons are short. Extremely productive. Very desirable for market, home and canning purposes. The ears bear from 8 to 10 rows of large, white grains. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 75c; peck, \$1.25.

Golden Bantam. The hardiest Sweet Corn for the cool Northern climate. It is also the best variety to plant late in summer. Extra early and extra hardy. Although the grain in the young, tender state is sweet and rich beyond comparison, the dry seed is quite solid, permitting of the earliest planting. Planting can be made a week or 10 days earlier than with the shriveled seed of regular types. Even if planted at the same time, Golden Bantam is as early as the Cory and much finer flavor. Is dwarf in growth, the stalks averaging 4 feet in height. The ears are from 5 to 7 inches in length; but what it lacks in size is fully made up in productiveness and quality. The small stalks can be grown closely together in the row and in good soil will produce 2 and 3 fine ears to a stalk. The golden Bantam is so named because the grain, when ready for use, is a rich creamy-yellow as it ripens. The ears are protected by a good, firm husk and are not liable to smut. This variety is especially recommended for Northern soil and climatic conditions. Our seed of this strain is carefully selected and Northern grown. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. 75c; peck, \$1.25.

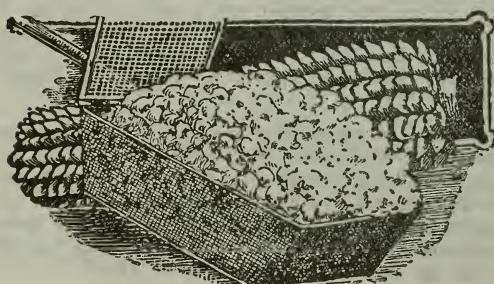
Country Gentleman. Considered by some as the most delicious of the late or main crop varieties, and very fine for private use. The arrangement of kernels on the cob indicates high quality. The moment the teeth sink into this luscious, milky, tender Corn you will become a complete convert to it, for it will delight the most fastidious epicure. It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when quite old, as the ears are enclosed in heavy husks, which tends to keep the "ear in milk" for several days longer than the other corns. Ears average 8 to 9 inches in length, cob small, and plump, pearly-white kernels of great depth fill the ear from end to end. It is very productive and produces 2, many times 3 and occasionally 4 ears to a stalk. This variety is often called "shoe peg" corn owing to the arrangement of the crowded kernels which are slender and deep. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 75c; peck, \$1.25.

Crosby's Early. An early variety of fine quality. Ears $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 14 rowed or more, with short nearly square grains which are very white, sweet and tender. Plants about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The government reports that this strain is superior to any variety of Sweet Corn for canning purposes in the state of Minnesota. Very productive. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 75c; peck, \$1.25.

Stowell's Evergreen. A standard main crop variety. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Our stock is Northern grown, it is also carefully selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best known of all late Sweet Corn. The ears are about 8 inches long, 16 to 20 rowed; stalks about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The kernels are good size, long and slender, entirely free from glaze or flintness. Stowell's Evergreen is not only a most popular Sweet Corn for marketing and home use but is also one of the best for canning. We are sure that our extra select stock of this variety will bring you good results. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 60c; peck \$1.00.



Country Gentleman.



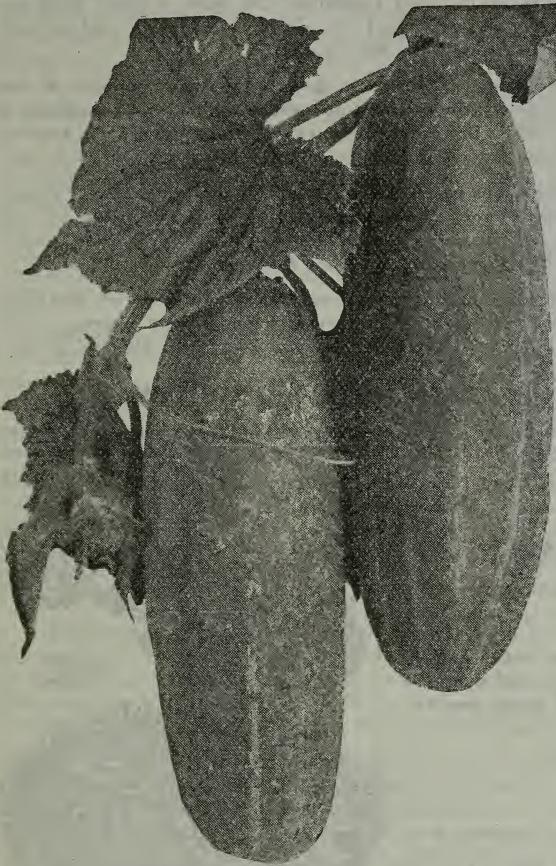
POP CORN

White Rice. The best white variety. Bears from 2 to 4 ears on a stalk, and produces 1,500 to 2,000 pounds to the acre. Sure to grow, quick to mature and easy to harvest. Our White Rice Pop Corn should be planted in every garden, especially where there are children in the home to enjoy it during the long Winter evenings which bring young people together for social amusement. The popping qualities of this Corn are unsurpassed. Grains are of fine flavor, large, tender and snowy-white. **Price**, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c. Postage 8c per pint and 15c per quart extra.

CUCUMBERS.

One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 to 3 pounds, in hills, for an acre.

CULTURE.—Cucumbers succeed best in rich, warm, loamy soil. As soon as the weather becomes warm and settled, plant in hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way, with 10 to 12 seeds in a hill; cover one-half inch deep. Air-slacked lime sprinkled on the plants every few days as soon as they are up will protect them from the striped beetle. When all danger from the insect is passed thin out the plants, leaving 3 or 4 of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether required for use or not, because if left to ripen on the vines it destroys their productiveness. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit off and be careful not to mar them.



Improved White Spine.

Improved White Spine. Cucumber perfection has been attained in the grand improvement in the White Spine family. It is an early, prolific and continuous producer of uniformly large and symmetrical fruits of an intensely rich, deep green color, faintly marked with light-yellowish shading towards the tip, with white spine. It runs very close to type, bearing practically no misshapen fruit or culs. It is the ideal for slicing; flesh being compact, fine grained, sparkling white and of most refreshing, crisp and delightful flavor. The vines are vigorous, quite healthy, mildew-proof, maintaining their fresh luxuriance and bearing from the earliest to the latest season. Either for home garden or market this variety is without a peer. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Clinton Falls Pickling. A very small, oval, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others and considered one of the best sorts as it is very prolific, matures early and produces an immense number of desirable shaped pickles. It is the smallest of all varieties and should be pickled when young and tender. These cucumbers are grown exclusively for pickles. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Davis' Perfect. This variety excels all other sorts in point of beauty, quality and productiveness. It loads its vines exceedingly heavy. At least 25 per cent more fruit can be cut from the vines than from the ordinary kinds. Color, dark green; shape, nearly the same size from end to end. Color changes when ripening to a cream; when thoroughly ripe to a yellow. The Davis Perfect produces the smallest quantity of seed of any Cucumber grown, which makes it especially desirable for slicing or for sweet pickles. All up-to-date gardeners are growing this excellent variety. We are offering extra select seed and this is one of our best things in the vegetable line for this season. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Improved Long Green. This fine Cucumber grows from 10 to 12 inches long and is of superior quality. It forms fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the short varieties. The young fruit is very largely used for pickling, and it is a standard variety for that purpose. Full-sized Cucumbers are in high favor for making the so-called sweet pickles. Vines strong growers, and the fruit is always produced in great abundance, making it one of the most productive varieties in cultivation. We offer a carefully selected strain uniformly long, of good form and with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

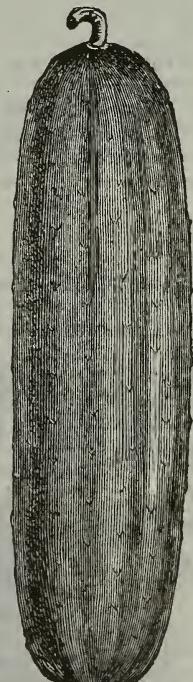
Japanese Climbing. A distinct and valuable type, with strong vines throwing out numerous tendrils by which it may be trained upon a trellis, poles or fences, taking up less room in the garden and keeping the fruits up from the ground free from dirt, and insuring earlier ripening and a straight, handsome form in the large fruits. This sort grows quickly and does best in dry, warm weather. Cucumbers are from 12 to 16 inches in length. The skin is smooth, dark green, turning to brown and netted when ripe. Flesh pure white, crisp and of mild flavor. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

LEEK.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—Sow early in the Spring in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart. When 6 or 8 inches high transplant in rows 13 inches apart and 6 inches between the plants, as deep as possible to protect the blanching process.

Large American Flag. This vegetable belongs to the onion family. We offer a very superior strain of this popular variety. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging 2 inches through by 10 inches long, blanching beautifully white and of fine, mild flavor. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

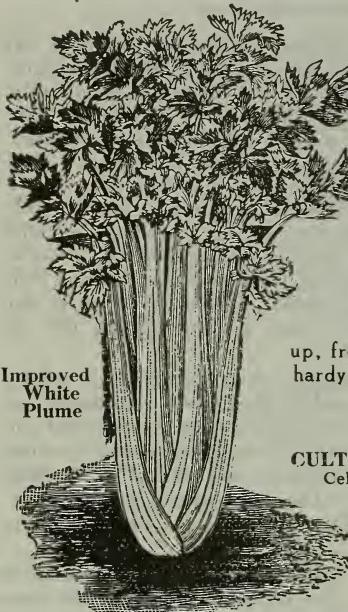


Improved Long Green.

CELERY.

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants; 1 pound for sufficient plants to plant an acre.

CULTURE.—In this latitude, and farther north, it is always best to raise the plants in a hot bed or cold frame. When plants are about 2 inches high, transplant about 4 inches apart in rich soil that has been finely pulverized. Water and protect until well rooted then transplant into rows 3 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. Cultivate well and when large enough, blanch by earthing up.



Improved
White
Plume

Improved White Plume. A leader among the earliest sorts. Very easily cultivated; as easy as any ordinary vegetable. But little, if any, "banking-up" is necessary. Inner stalks and heart are pure white, crisp and of rich flavor. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Golden Self-blanching. Self-blanching and the most popular of the Celery family. With a very little earthing-up, even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden-yellow, while the heart, or outer-stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Giant Pascal. Blanches early and quickly. Stalks very large, exceptionally thick, very large hearts, entirely stringless, solid, crisp and brittle; of rich nutty flavor and creamy-yellow color. Heart is golden-yellow. Vigorous grower and an excellent keeper. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Winter Queen. Robust, stocky growth, requires but little or no earthing-up, free from pith and string, blanches creamy-white, crisp, tender and sweet. Very hardy, keeping well into the late Spring. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

CELERIAC or Turnip Rooted Celery.

CULTURE.—Grown mostly for its bulbous roots. Seeds are started and planted the same way as for Celery. Celeriac is not usually blanched, but very fine when thus treated, and much harder than the stalk Celeries.

Giant Erfurt. A standard variety, producing turnip-shaped roots, which are very smooth and tender. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

EGG PLANT.

One ounce for 1,000 plants.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds the first week in April; protect the young plants from cold at night. Plant out June 1, two and one-half feet apart.

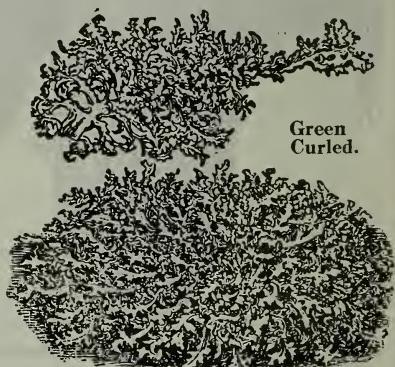
Improved New York Spineless. The plants are of low, stocky, branching habit and absolutely free from spines. A very early and continuous producer of handsome purple fruit of the largest size and finest quality. **Price**, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

ENDIVE.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat to within sixty days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows of 2 feet and thin the plants to 8 inches apart.

Green Curled. Standard sort for fall and winter use. Plants furnish an attractive and appetizing salad, especially when blanched; also used much for garnishing, if boiled it makes excellent "greens." Successive sowings furnish a supply almost the year round. Very rapidly growing in demand. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.



Green
Curled.

KALE or Borecole.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

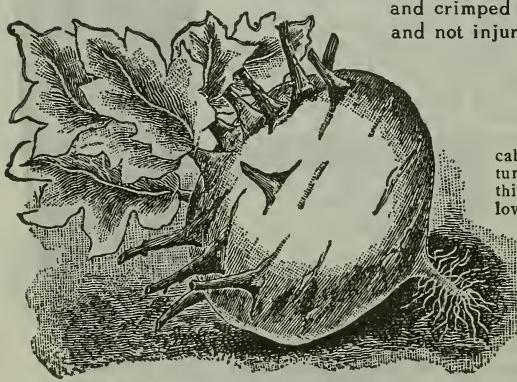
CULTURE.—Of hardy character and succeeds on almost any soil. Sow in early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf. Drill in rows of two and one-half feet and thin to 3 to 10 inches. Largely used for supplying "greens" during Fall, Winter and Spring.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. This plant is low and compact with large, bright, deep green leaves curled, cut and crimped so that the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. Very hardy and not injured by frost. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

KOHL RABI.

One ounce is sufficient for 200 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—Kohl Rabi is a remarkable vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip and somewhat resembles each in flavor. The edible part is a turnip shaped bulb formed by the enlargement of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicious, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy. Seed should be sown in light, rich soil as early as possible in drills, 16 inches apart and when well established thin to 9 inches apart in the row. Plant later in July for Fall use.



Early White Vienna.

Early White Vienna. Dwarf, and early. Bulb handsome, firm, glossy white and tender. Leaves small and few of them. The best variety for home table use and an excellent market sort. Very popular for its most delicious flavor. Perfectly adapted for frame culture and forcing. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

LETTUCE, Head Varieties

One ounce for 3,000 plants

CULTURE.—Lettuce seed should be covered very shallow to secure germination, especially the blackseeded kinds, if sown under glass or in the house. If sown every 2 or 3 weeks until the middle of August it may be had in perfection the entire season. Lettuce likes a rich and rather moist soil. The rows should be about 12 inches apart and plants thinned from 8 to 10 inches apart for the heading varieties. The more rapid the growth the better the quality.

Big Boston. A grand, large Cabbage Lettuce. Whether grown in the open ground for summer and for fall use, or in frames for spring, or forced cool in greenhouses for winter use, it invariably gives both grower and user the utmost satisfaction, producing during all seasons, under ordinary favorable conditions, splendid large buttery-yellow heads, packed with thoroughly blanched leaves, crisp, tender, sweet and white, delighting both the palate and the eye. This variety makes a handsome plant, with but few outside leaves, and stands long before bolting to seed. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Hanson. In all respects one of the very best out-door varieties for both the professional and amateur gardener. Very hardy and will stand extremes of weather better, perhaps, than any other of the "crisp headed" sorts. The head which attains a large size, is hard, tender and crisp, with a blanched appearance in the center. It is wholly free from bitterness which makes it excellent for the table. Long after it has reached maturity it still remains in good condition for use. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

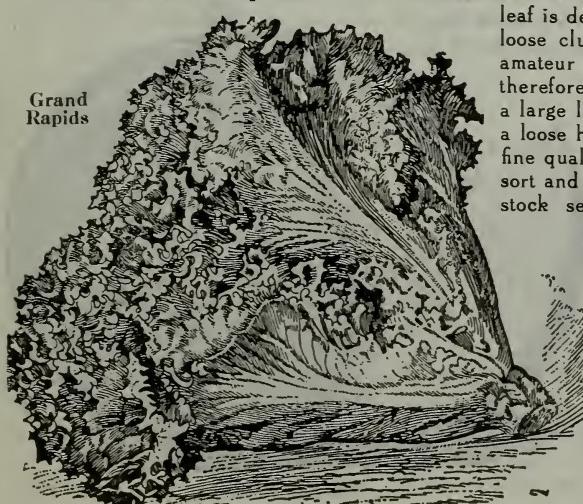
Tenderheart. A grand, new, large early head Lettuce. Every plant uniformly perfect, about 10 inches across, and nearly all head with but few outside leaves. The large round heads are compactly formed of waxy cream colored heart leaves of splendid substance, of extra fine quality, tender, crisp, succulent and sweet; attractive and appetizing when served. Tenderheart is not only a very early and hardy Lettuce, but it stands early summer heat splendidly. Does not bolt to seed for two weeks after it is fully headed up. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Paris White Cos. This Lettuce has a distinct upright habit and is considered by many to be the highest quality of all other Lettuces. The leaves fold in of themselves and blanch quickly. It is large, crisp, tender and of fine flavor. Resists warm weather to remarkable extent. Paris White Cos Lettuce should be grown in every vegetable garden as it is thoroughly reliable, a strong grower and very productive. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Prizehead. A large, loose headed, thin leaved variety. The very large leaves are crimped, bright green, tinged on the edges with reddish brown, of superb flavor, crisp and hardy. Has the faculty of keeping its good qualities through the entire season. One of the best for family use. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

LETTUCE, Curled Varieties,

Black Seeded Simpson. One of the best varieties for sowing out of doors where a thin, exceedingly tender leaf is desired and for those markets which demand a very large, loose clustering sort of a light yellowish green color. For the amateur gardener who does not transplant nor thin his crop and therefore has no success with head lettuce, this is the best. It grows a large leaf of light yellowish green color, the inner leaves forming a loose head. The leaves are quite thin, very tender, crisp, and of fine quality. It withstands the summer heat as well as any other sort and is largely planted. Our strain is a very fine one; all our stock seed being saved each year from extra selected plants. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



Grand
Rapids

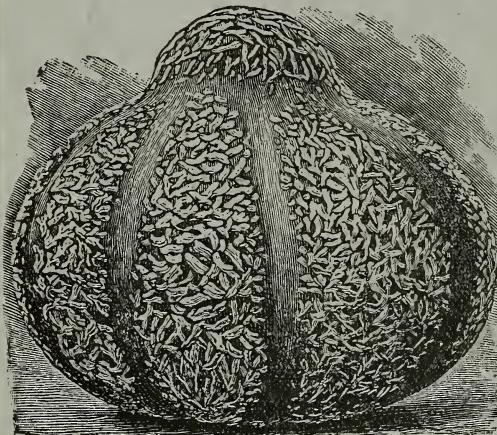
Grand Rapids. As a Lettuce for forcing there is no variety that produces such results as the Grand Rapids. It is a leaf lettuce; the leaves are very finely curled, and are of very handsome appearance. In habit, it is a strong grower, and will keep from wilting longer while exposed for sale than any other variety. It does not form heads, but makes large, compact bunches of light green leaves, decidedly crimped and blistered, and delicious in quality. One of the very best leaf lettuces for outdoor use. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

MUSK MELONS, Green Fleshed Varieties.

One ounce for 60 hills; 2 to 3 pounds in hills for an acre.

CULTURE.—Melons require a light, rich soil. Old, well rotted manure in liberal quantity should be thoroughly mixed with the soil at each hill. Put 6 to 10 seeds in the hill and when danger from insects is past, leave 3 or 4 of the strongest plants only. This method insures a good stand of plants in spite of the bugs. If plants grow very rank, the tips of the leading shoots should be pinched off when about 3 feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growing and ripening. Cultivate often but not deep.

Early Hackensack. This new, early variety is a selection or improvement of the old Hackensack. Almost equal in size to the Hackensack and fully 10 days earlier. Melons weigh from 4 to 6 pounds each. The skin is green, heavily ribbed and thickly netted; flesh light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is a luxuriant grower and exceedingly productive. Several years thorough trial has proven it to be the best as well as the earliest of all large Melons. It is reliable, healthy and vigorous. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind. The earliest of the small sized Melons and is unexcelled in eating qualities. It is a great favorite with both private and market gardeners. The rind being thick prevents it from "breaking down" easily in shipping, and yet it retains the flattened ends, which by many is considered as giving good appearance and also permits compact placing in basket or crates. These Melons are rather small in size, quite flattened in form, heavily ribbed and netted, flesh light green and the sweetest of its class. Very productive, bears for a long time and is a sure cropper. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Netted Gem. One of the earliest and best small, or basket Melons. Oval in shape, uniform in size; the skin is green, turning to a peculiar gray color when the Melon is fit for shipping, and when ripe, has a silver-colored netting which is lace-like in appearance. Flesh light green in color, thick and meaty, so sweet and delicious that it can be eaten close to the rind. Has a small seed cavity and the portion of flesh immediately around it is slightly tinged with yellow. Weight about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds and very solid and firm. Exceedingly productive. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

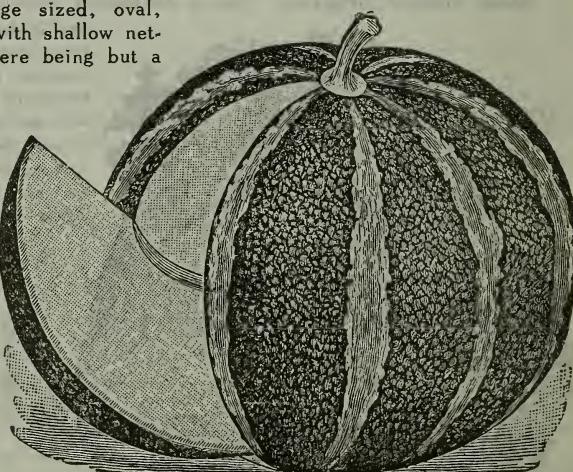
Rocky Ford. This variety has proven to be one of the most valuable of the Musk Melon family. Its size, shape and quality exactly suit the epicure. It somewhat resembles the Netted Gem but is more oval in shape. Melons average about 5 inches in length. The vines are exceedingly healthy and vigorous, bearing an enormous quantity of fruit during the entire season. The color of the skin is of rich greenish-gold; the netting is prominent and light color; very attractive in appearance. The flesh is very deep, ripening clear to the rind, very solid, yet thoroughly melting, and has an exceptionally small seed cavity. It is very sweet and delicious in flavor. Our seed is carefully selected and can be depended upon to produce satisfactory results. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Montreal Market. A very large fruited variety of superior quality. Nearly round in form, slightly flattened at the ends with very large, heavy ribs. Dark green skin, thickly covered with heavy netting. Flesh is two inches thick, light green and delicious. The finest variety for the home garden and handsomest of Musk Melons for exhibition purposes. The vines are thrifty in growth, very prolific, and fruit matures extremely early and are always of superb quality. These are the melons that are grown so extensively on the island of Montreal and command such high prices on the Eastern markets. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

MUSK MELONS, Red Fleshed Varieties.

Osage or Miller's Cream. Fruit medium to large sized, oval, slightly ribbed; dark green in color; covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the later markets, as there is always a considerable demand for it from the restaurants and hotels, where its excellent qualities are highly appreciated. We give particular attention to our strain of this variety and special care has been exercised to increase the thickness of the flesh and to develop the rich deep color and fine quality. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

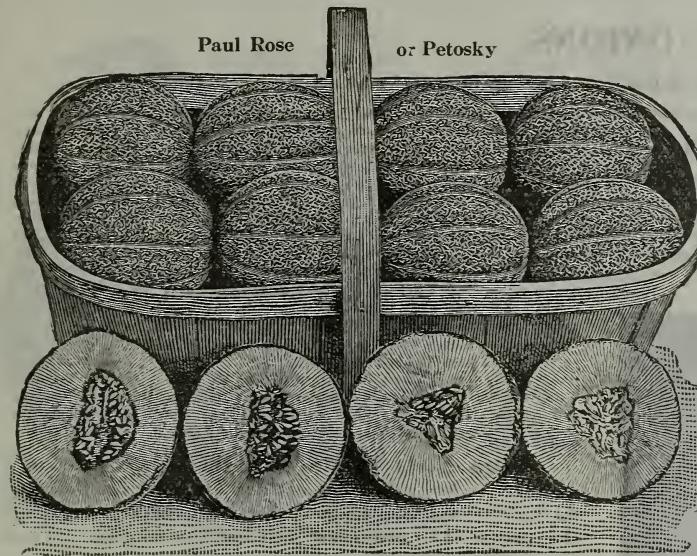
Emerald Gem. One of the sweetest of Musk Melons. The skin is smooth and of deep emerald color. Flesh is very thick, solid and of delicate salmon color. The vines bear early and are very prolific. For the home garden this variety is the very best on account of its superb quality. It is not a good shipper, owing to its thin rind. This splendid variety has steadily grown in popular favor and leads all other kinds on account of its sweetness and convenient size. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.



Emerald Gem.

Paul Rose

or Petosky



Paul Rose or Petosky. An extra good keeping and shipping salmon fleshed melon. It is a cross between the Osage and Netted Gem, and combines the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the latter. It is a magnificent melon for shipping; is a long keeper, and has an unusually small seed cavity; is very firm, of delicious quality; a melon that sells readily at a fancy price. Ripens about 10 days earlier than the Osage. The fruits are nearly round or slightly oval, ribbed and heavily netted, of light green or faint golden hue when fully ripe. The average length is 5 inches; the average weight is $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The flesh is thick, of rich deep orange color and ripens down close to the rind. It is, indeed, one of the most delicious, richest melons offered. You can bank on this variety. It will surely please you. Our seed is specially grown for us by a grower of these melons and is the best type of the genuine Paul Rose. It is pronounced a very superior strain by all up-to-date melon growers. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

WATERMELONS

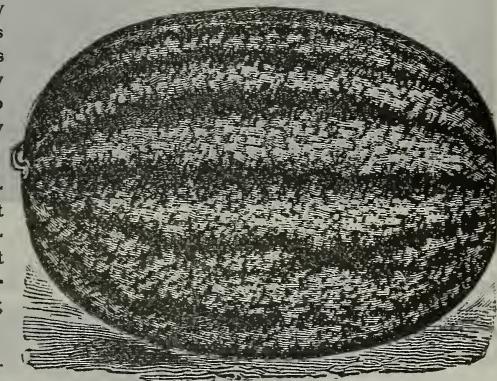
One ounce for 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds in hills for an acre. Culture, same as Musk Melons.

Cole's Early. The finest Watermelon for the family garden. People, particularly in our Northern states, can now enjoy, from the beginning to the close of the season, most delicious Watermelons, for this variety is not only the earliest in cultivation, but it continues to bear throughout the season. Its flesh is beautiful bright-red, crisp and of delicate texture, granulated, cool and sparkling. Flavor lusciously sweet and refreshing. Melons are not large, seldom over 14 inches in length by 12 inches in diameter, but what they lack in size is more than made up in number and solidity. The heart is large, very few seeds, all solid flesh, the quality of which is sustained clear to the rind. Can be grown successfully over a larger latitude than any other variety. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

Fordhook Early. Medium in size. Most excellent Watermelon in cultivation. These fruits are of good size, rather short and blocky in form, with large diameter. Skin dark green, occasionally with stripes of lighter green. Flesh bright red, crisp, sweet and splendid quality. Rind quite thin, but the skin is tough, making it an excellent shipping variety. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

Sweetheart. Ripens early. Fruit is large, heavy, of oval or round form; skin very pale green with distinct netted lines of a slightly darker shade. The solid flesh is a deep rich red, crisp and meltingly delicious. Its excellent quality has made it a leading variety everywhere. Very productive. Remains in condition for use longer than any other variety. A very handsome Watermelon and a notably sweet hearted sort, a good shipper and just the kind for both market and home use. Our strain will be found very uniform in shape, size and color. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

Kleckley's Sweet. The sweetest of all Watermelons and has become immensely popular for home use. Fruits are oblong in form, dark green skin, very thin rind. Flesh bright scarlet, with broad, solid heart and the white seeds are placed close to the rind. Flesh very crispy, sugary and melting to the highest degree and entirely free from stringiness. Melons average 18 to 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter, of handsome appearance and of superior quality. Ripens quite early and is a good shipper. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.



Cole's Early.

One ounce for 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds in hills for an acre.

CULTURE.—Same as Musk Melons. Nice for preserves and largely used for this purpose. The vine and fruit are quite similar to watermelon and they are easily grown on any soil. A novelty much appreciated in many sections of the country and especially so during seasons when apples are scarce or high in price. The flesh is white, solid throughout and of fine quality for making pies, sauce, preserves, etc., closely resembling apples in flavor. They keep nice and fresh all winter, so that they can be used at any time. The Citron is also good for feeding stock.

Red Seeded. Excellent for preserving; round, green and smooth, striped and marbled with light green; flesh white and solid. Makes beautiful, nearly transparent preserves of unsurpassed flavor; superior to the ordinary preserving Citron in quality. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

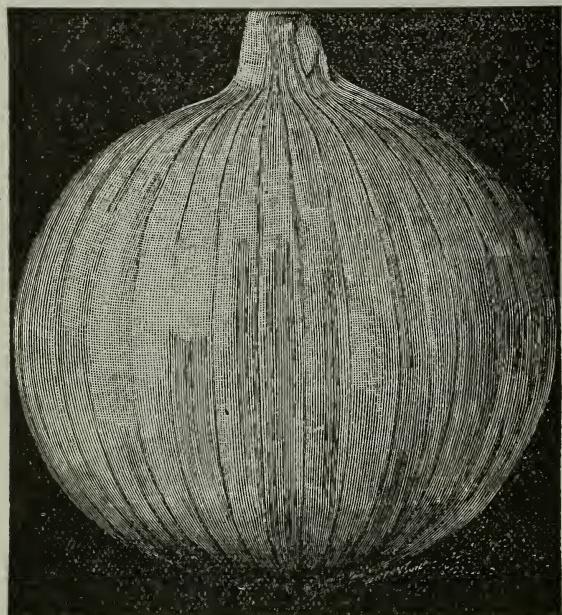
MUSTARD.

White London. The leaves are generally used while quite young in salads and for garnishing. Successive sowings furnish a continuous supply. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

ONIONS.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 5 or 6 pounds in drills for an acre.

CULTURE.—The best soil for Onions is that which has been under steady cultivation for at least 3 years. A strong, deep, rich loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. It should be moist but not wet. The ground should be heavily dressed with well rotted barnyard manure and plowed a moderate depth as early in the Spring as possible. Before planting make the soil fine and loose, removing all heavy and large stones. The seed should be sown as soon as the ground can be gotten ready. For a small garden it is best to sow the seed in a single row or otherwise allow 2 feet of space between each row. Seeds should be sown thick in rows, covering with one-fourth inch of soil, and pressed down firm with a board or the feet. Just as soon as the plants are up and begin to crowd, they should be thinned out, and the plants pulled at the second and third thinning may be used for the table. The plants should eventually stand from 3 to 4 inches apart. Give the Onions the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows, as soon as they can be seen in the row. Hoe again in a few days, this time close to the plants, after which weeding must begin. This operation must be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees astride the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. In 10 days or 2 weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last and two weeks later give them still another hoeing and weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done at the proper time the crop will not require further care until ready to gather. Onions can be grown very quickly and easily by planting Onion sets in April. These should be set out in rows 15 inches apart and 2 inches apart in the row. The young Onions may be pulled within 4 weeks from time of planting and should not be allowed to remain in the ground too long as they are liable to go to seed. Where gardens cannot be prepared until late the sets are indispensable.



Southport White Globe

flesh, white, lightly tinged with pinkish rose. The magnificent large, solid Onions are nearly as mild in flavor as many varieties with skin of lighter coloring. There are many types of Red Wethersfield but that which we offer is the early strain and vastly superior to stock usually offered by seedsmen, as it is Northern Grown, larger, more productive and better keeping. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Southport White Globe. A true globe form. The Onions are 2 or more inches in diameter with a thin delicate skin of pure paper whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, snowy white in color and very mild in flavor. The bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark loft or shed to dry as soon as they are ripe enough to harvest. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Southport Yellow Globe. A very large, handsome, globular-shaped yellow variety, very productive, of mild flavor. The outer skin is a beautiful pale yellow; the bulbs are of beautiful globe shape and good keepers. Sells readily in all markets. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

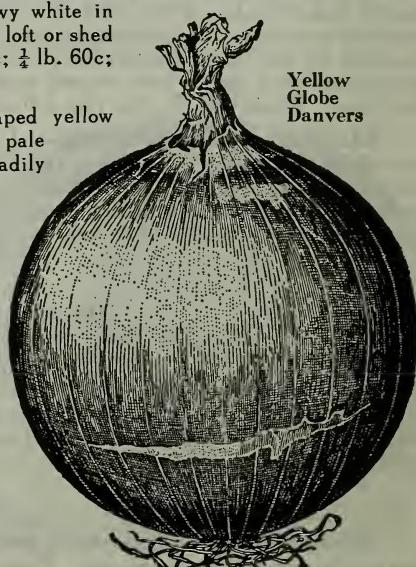
Southport Red Globe. The most handsome and richly colored of all red Onions. It matures quite early and is large in size, measuring 3 to 4 inches in diameter, remarkably uniform and very productive. Plants are thin necked, ripening down to a hard, solid ball; skin deep red; flesh, fine grained. Excellent keeping qualities. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Clinton Silver Skin. For the family garden, as well as for market; a most valuable and beautiful Onion, being of symmetrical globe shape with a smooth satin-white skin, forming a perfect silver ball. Grows to a large size, averaging 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches in circumference; of mild and delicate flavor. It is a heavy cropper, yielding under good conditions 600 bushels per acre. Our strain of this seed is grown from picked thin-necked bulbs, which ripen so uniformly and cure so thoroughly that the Onions keep nearly as well as the Red or Yellow varieties. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Extra Early White Barletta. This is a new, distinct variety, the very earliest Onion in cultivation. At maturity the tops die down directly to the bulbs, leaving the neatest and handsomest little bulbs imaginable. They are of pure paper white color, very mild and delicious in flavor; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. For table use and pickling it is very valuable. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Yellow Globe Danvers. An early, productive variety. The Onions are of medium size; skin, coppery yellow; flesh solid, white and mild flavored. Our strain is remarkable for its freeness from thick necks and is especially adapted to the growing of Yellow Bottom Onion Sets. This is a good Onion, both for home garden and for market; combining reliability in ripening with a large yield. It ripens much more surely in moist locations than do the other globe-shaped varieties, it is also earlier. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.30.

Red Wethersfield. This is the most popular standard variety for the Northern states. Its keeping qualities make it easy to hold crops for late winter markets. The outer skin is a deep rich purplish red, smooth and glossy,



Yellow
Globe
Danvers

Southport Red Globe



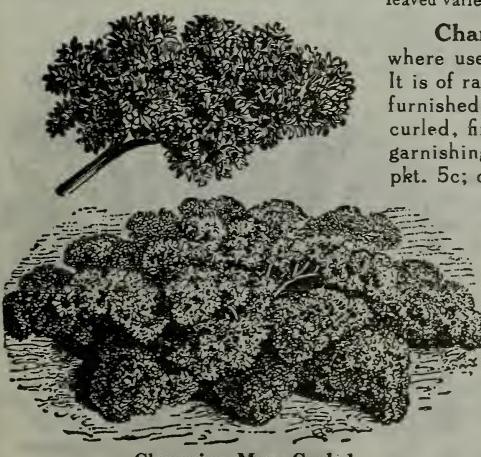
ONION SETS.

While it is a well known fact that it is cheaper to raise Onions directly from seed it is also true that the planting of Onion Sets is rapidly increasing. Most all small gardeners now favor them owing to the fact that they will produce bunch Onions to pull early in the spring; also a large Onion, ready for market from 4 to 6 weeks earlier than can be had by sowing the seed, the product of the set being the same as that obtained by sowing seed, enabling the grower to sell his entire crop earlier in the season, at which time prices are usually higher than when the bulk of the crop reaches market. It also permits the sowing of another crop on the land the same year. Onion Sets also produce good, green Onions on most any soil in half the time it takes to raise them from seed. Plant Bottom Onion Sets for first green Onions for table use. They produce large Onions ready for market or home use from 4 to 6 weeks earlier than can be done by sowing seed.

Notice.—Prices given on Onion Sets are subject to market fluctuation. The prices named in this catalogue are based upon values existing at the time of publication. We give 32 pounds to the bushel. Transportation charges on all Onion Sets to be paid by the purchaser except where quoted postpaid.

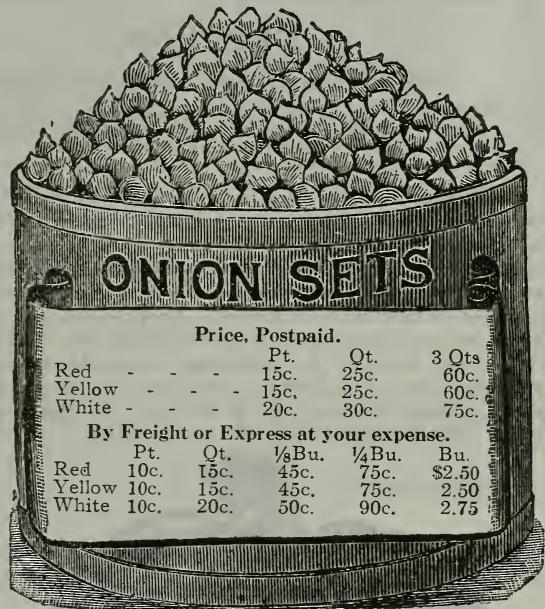
PARSLEY.

CULTURE.—Thrives in a rich soil. The seeds germinate very slowly, 3 to 4 weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance; most satisfactory to start in hot bed. Sow early in spring half inch deep, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water. Thin plants to 4 inches apart when 3 inches high. It is principally used for flavoring soups, etc., and garnishing in its natural state. The moss curled and fine leaved varieties make excellent edging for flower gardens and are also fine for bouquets.



Champion Moss Curled

Prizetaker. This is the large pale yellow Onion that is so generally offered in the fruit stores and markets in the fall. It attains its phenomenal size under exactly the same conditions necessary to the cultivation of other sorts. It yields an abundant supply of young plants for early use in salads, etc., and may be used continuously throughout the season. When matured in the fall, the bulb is solid and heavy, almost round and without neck. The flesh is crisp, white and of excellent quality. A crop grown under ordinary conditions will produce bulbs 14 inches around. Owing to its size the yield is sometimes prodigious, frequently producing from 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre and weighing over 3 pounds each where good soil and culture are given them. They bottom well, are free from thick necks, and have produced more bushels of marketable Onions to the acre than any other variety. In the markets they attract much attention, and sell readily at good prices. Our stock is true American grown seed, being far superior to the imported seed which is offered at a considerably less price. Its striking size, handsome appearance, recommend it for fairs, etc. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.



Champion Moss Curled. A very handsome variety of special value where used for flavoring, in sauces, dressing, etc., either when fresh or dried. It is of rapid, vigorous growth, forming very compact, ornamental plants, densely furnished with strong-stemmed graceful leaves, most beautifully crimped and curled, finely cut and of that bright green color so much desired when used for garnishing. The leaves are tender, usually rich and aromatic. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

Hamburg or Turnip Rooted. The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip both in color and shape. Flesh white, a little dry and having a flavor similar to celeriac. The foliage is practically the same as that of plain Parsley. Very hardy and should be cultivated like parsnip. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Fern Leaved. The finest curled variety and stands the winter if covered before frost. Beautiful in form and color, invaluable for garnishing purposes and table decoration. It is also suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 2 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

PARSNIP.

One ounce for 200 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds in drills for an acre.

CULTURE.—Requires rich, deep soil, especially for the long varieties. The Turnip or short varieties will grow well in shallower soil. Make the soil very fine, and plant the seed early as possible in the Spring in rows 18 inches apart, thinning plants to 3 to 5 inches in rows. These seeds should be planted shallow. To keep well in the ground over winter draw a little earth over the tops.

Hollow Crown. This variety is a big yielder and we recommend it for both garden and field planting. It is an improved sort, producing uniformly large, handsome roots of stocky form, very heavy at the shoulder, well rounded gradually tapering to the base, so that they are easily dug. If grown in proper soil, the roots will be smooth, free from wrinkles and side roots. The roots being hardy may remain in the ground all winter, or may be dug late in the fall and stored in sand or soil, so that they can be gotten at easily when the ground is frozen. Frost improves the quality. Flesh is white and of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, and especially fine flavored, cooking tender, sweet and rich, rendering it one of the finest vegetables for winter use. Very smooth and exceptionally fine quality. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

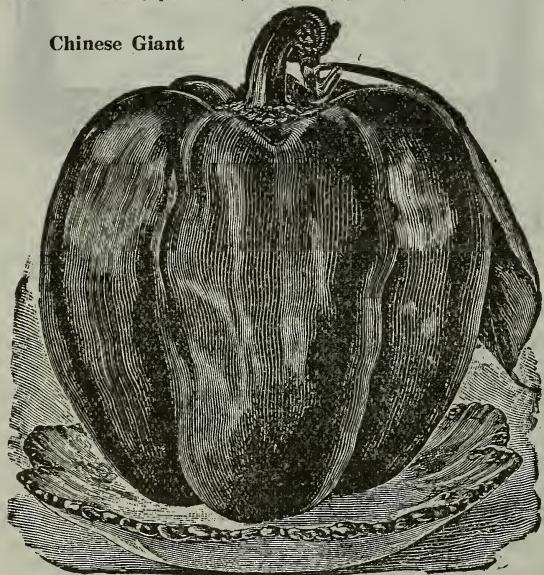
PEPPERS.

One ounce to 1,500 plants; 2 pounds for an acre.

CULTURE.—The culture of peppers is the same as for egg plant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure hoed in the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

Chinese Giant. This is the largest mild Red Pepper. Immensely productive for so large a Pepper, enormous in size and magnificent in appearance. The plants are vigorous in growth, and of stalky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. Well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. The Peppers are of blocky form and of most brilliant scarlet. They grow 4 to 5 inches broad at the top and are of equal length, divided into 4 or more large ridges, and indented at the blossom end. All are uniformly of enormous size. The flesh is quite thick, very mild and remarkably sweet, without the least trace of fireiness. It makes an excellent salad. **Price**, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

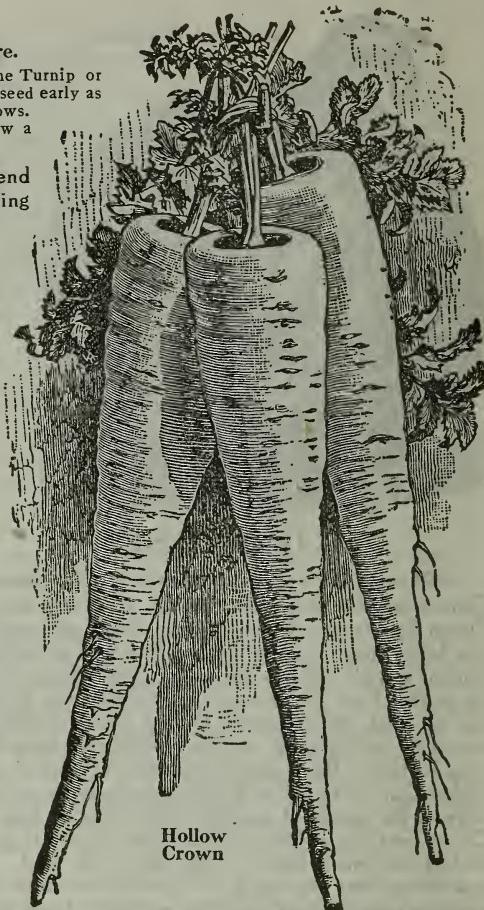
Chinese Giant



OKRA or GUMBO.

Six to eight seeds in a hill.

White Velvet. Its long pods of superior flavor and tenderness are used in soups, stews, etc. Pods round, smooth and of an attractive white, velvety appearance, very tender and choice quality. Plants dwarf and very productive. Sow at usual time for all tender vegetables in drills two inches deep. The pods should be picked while tender. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Hollow Crown

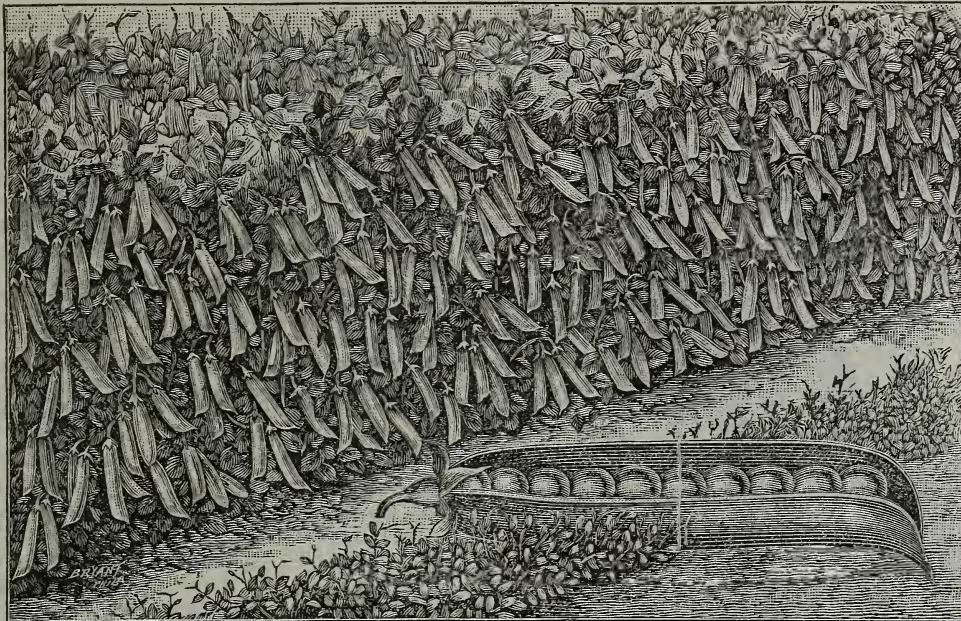
Large Bell or Bull Nose. This is one of the most popular and desirable sorts. Plant is vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruit is large, cylindrical very thick, mild flesh; fine for use in salads and pickles, color bright red when ripe. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

Long Red Cayenne. Late variety; the pods are small, bright red color, cone-shaped, very pungent. This is an old time favorite and is used extensively for pickling when green, as when ripe. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

Red Chili. An early variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about 2 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch in diameter at the base tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Include this in your order. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.



OUR STOCK OF PEAS IS NORTHERN GROWN



First and Best

EARLIEST, HARDEST and MOST PRODUCTIVE

NOTICE.—Beans, Peas and Corn we do NOT deliver free, but will do so if 8c per pint and 15c per quart is added to list prices. We pay postage on packets.

PEAS, Extra Early Varieties.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 2 to 3 bushels in drills for an acre.

CULTURE.—Peas may be grown in almost any good soil. The varieties having smooth seeds can be planted as soon as the ground is in condition to work in the Spring. The young plants will stand considerable frost when well up. The distance between the rows and the seeds in the row depend upon the kinds grown. The tall varieties require the rows to be 2 to 3 feet apart, while the dwarf varieties may be planted 1 to 2 feet apart. When grown in the home garden, it is advisable to sow in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, the tall sorts requiring brush to run upon, which is stuck between the rows. Sow the peas in a trench 6 inches in depth, covering to a depth of 2 inches; as soon as sufficient growth has been made draw the earth about the vines. In this way a great deal more moisture is kept about the roots than if sown on a level and afterwards hilled up. It is best to sow plenty of seed in order to secure a good stand. To obtain a succession of Peas for table use, successive plantings should be made every 2 weeks but not later than June 15th, as they will not mature in hot weather.

First and Best. The earliest and most even strain of extra early Peas in existence, maturing so well together that sometimes two pickings will secure the entire crop. The vines are vigorous and hardy, 2½ to 3 feet high, bearing 5 to 8 pods, each containing 6 to 7 medium sized, smooth peas of good quality. Seed is small sized, smooth and of yellowish-white color. **Price**, pkt. 5c; ½ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 40c; 4 qts. \$1.10; peck \$2.00.

Little Gem. This is one of the best dwarf, first early varieties for family use. Height 14 to 16 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well-filled pods from 3½ to 4 inches long. The Peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality. It remains fit for use longer than the American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior, and thought by many to be sweeter. A most desirable sort and unsurpassed for the home garden. **Price**, pkt. 5c; ½ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.25; peck \$2.25.

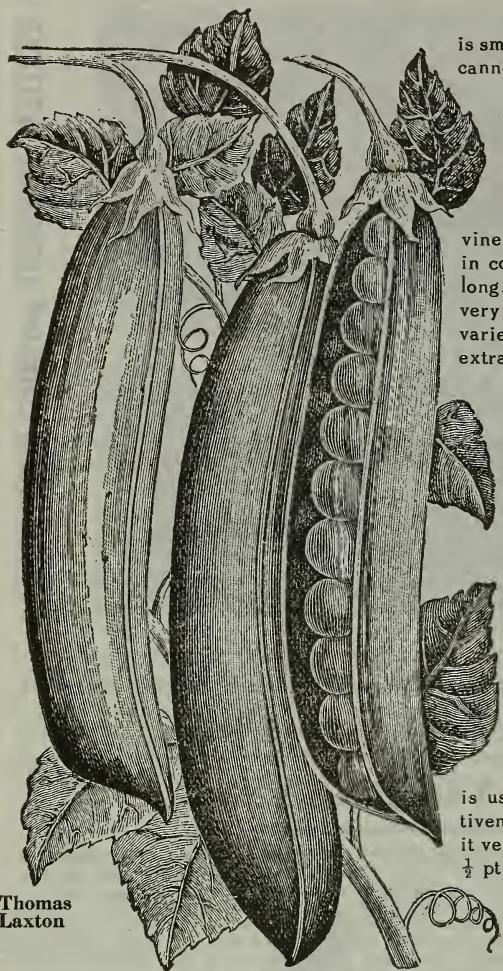
American Wonder. A very fine, extra early, wrinkled variety. It is well suited for the private garden, and quite productive. It is a cross between the well known Champion of England and the Little Gem, and has the merits of both. The vines are about 10 inches in height and bear a great abundance of good sized pods containing 5 to 8

large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas. This is the earliest of the dwarf, wrinkled varieties, nearly as early as the smooth sorts. The seed is medium sized, wrinkled and pale green, and the flavor and quality are unexcelled. We have taken great pains in selecting our stock and know it to be much better than that usually offered. **Price**, pkt. 5c; ½ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.35; peck, \$2.50.

Nott's Excelsior. Of all the dwarf peas this is the most popular. Almost as hardy as the early round seeded varieties, only 2 or 3 days later, and surpass those sorts in quality. It grows about 15 inches high, requires no support, of vigorous constitution, and wonderfully productive, in which respect it excels such sorts as American Wonder and Little Gem. It bears blunt pods about 3 inches long containing 5 to 7 peas of good size, tender and sweet. The most desirable variety for household use and also much planted for market, because prolific, good quality and easily raised. **Price**, pkt. 5c; ½ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.35; peck, \$2.50.



Nott's Excelsior



Thomas Laxton

green peas which retain well their color and sweetness after canning. Price, pkt. \$1.00; peck, \$1.75.

PEAS, Late Varieties.

Champion of England. Very productive and universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored Peas. It is a main-crop and late variety. The vines are 4 to 5 feet in height, of vigorous growth, producing abundantly large pods of immense wrinkled peas that are noted for their tenderness and rich marrow-like flavor. From this wrinkled variety has sprung the whole race of green wrinkled Peas. We consider the Champion of England equal in quality to any in cultivation and one of the best of its season, either for amateur or market gardener. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.25; peck \$2.25.

Stratagem. This is one of the finest dwarf wrinkled Peas. In quality it is unsurpassed, the peas when cooked being one of most delicious sweetness. Vines grow 18 to 24 inches in height, requires no branching up, and bears many very large pods packed with immense dark green peas. Very fine for both home and market gardeners. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

Everbearing. A first-class Pea for summer and autumn use. Vine stout, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pods from 3 to 4 inches long, contains from 5 to 8 peas of rich flavor, very sweet and tender. If pods are picked as they mature and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are large and wrinkled and cook very quickly. Preferred by many to any other sort. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

Telephone. The Telephone has become the leading Pea with market gardeners whose trade appreciates fine appearance and high quality. The vines are vigorous, growing about 4 feet high, with large, coarse, light colored leaves and producing an abundance of very large pods filled with immense peas which are tender sweet and of excellent flavor. It comes into use soon after the Little Gem and is one of the best sorts for either home or market. Notwithstanding the large amount of inferior and spurious stock which has been sold, no Pea has attained greater popularity than this, thus showing that it has sterling merit. The stock we offer has been carefully selected and is very prolific. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.35; peck \$2.50.

White Marrowfat. Cultivated very extensively on account of the great quantities of pods which it produces and also for canning purposes. Vines grow $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high and are of strong, sturdy growth but the pods mature

Alaska. The earliest extra hardy round Pea on the market. Seed is smooth and of bluish color, which makes it a very popular variety with canners. It is also one of the most desirable first early market garden sorts. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Bears dark-green, perfectly shaped pods which are well filled with peas of good quality. Very uniform in ripening and an excellent yielder. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

Thomas Laxton. This is a comparatively new variety of large podded Pea. An early wrinkled sort of great merit. The vine is from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and similar to that of Gradus, but darker in color, harder and more productive. The pods are extra large and long, with square ends and uniformly well filled. The green peas are very large, delicious in flavor and cannot be surpassed by any other variety. The Thomas Laxton will mature nearly as early as any of the extra early smooth Peas and we are certain that the earliness and productiveness of this excellent variety needs only to be known to make it one of the most popular sorts for the market or home garden. In appearance and quality it is certainly one of the best. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.25; pk. \$2.25.

Gradus. This wrinkled variety combines the finest quality with extreme earliness; is also very productive. It is hardy and can be planted fully as early as the smooth Peas. The vines are from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in height, vigorous and healthy, very prolific and bears pods fully as large as Telephone, immense in size and uniformly well shaped, handsome and more attractive than those of the first earlies. The color of the shelled peas is a beautiful light green, retaining this color after being cooked. The quality and flavor are delicious, remaining sweet and tender for a long time. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 35c; 4 qts. \$1.35; pk. \$2.50.

Advancer. A green wrinkled variety 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, with broad, long pods which are abundantly produced and filled to the ends with peas of the most delicious quality. This variety is used very extensively by market gardeners on account of its productiveness and the fine appearance of its pods. Its excellent quality makes it very popular with home gardeners and canners. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.00; pk. \$1.75.

Horsford's Market Garden. This variety is very popular for canning purposes. The vines run very uniform, of medium height and sturdy growth, producing many pods of medium size and always well filled. Pods contain from 5 to 7 sweet, dark green peas which retain well their color and sweetness after canning. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.00; peck, \$1.75.

quite late. The large, cylindrical, light colored pods are well filled with round, smooth, light yellow peas of inferior quality to most of the newer sorts. Popular because of its heavy yield and is therefore largely grown by gardeners and also sown as a field pea for stock. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 15c; qt. 25c; 4 qts. 80c; peck, \$1.35.

SUGAR PEAS, Edible Pods.

Melting Sugar. There is a class of Peas little known in this country but much used abroad in which the sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough, inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible podded sorts is the Melting Sugar of which we offer a very fine strain. The pods are very large, extremely tender, finely flavored and are borne in great abundance on vines 4 to 5 feet high. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c; pt. 20c; qt. 30c; 4 qts. \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

PUMPKINS.

One ounce to 30 hills; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

CULTURE.—Pumpkins may be grown on any well-drained, warm soil, but this must be heavily manured. It is best to put the manure right into the hill. The hills of Pumpkin should be at least 8 feet apart each way, otherwise they may be planted the same as Squash. Pumpkins are usually a crop of secondary importance, and can easily be planted between the rows of Corn or under fruit trees. Not more than two plants should be allowed to grow in a hill.

Pumpkins are sold in the markets in large quantities every fall and are considered a very profitable crop. We want every one of our farmer friends, and that means all who receive this book, to plant some of our Pumpkins this year. Planted with corn two pounds will plant an acre. Include a few pounds with your order.

Calhoun. An extraordinary fine variety, heavy and solid, very productive. Color, creamy brown; flesh, deep salmon and fine grained; seed cavity is very small. The rind is thin. When cooked it is very yellow and makes pies of a rich color, sweet and of the finest quality. This is one of the very best varieties for general purposes. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Connecticut Field. The common field or cow Pumpkin. If you have any live stock to feed, it will pay you to put in a few acres of these. It is enormously productive, large, orange colored, hard shell. Fine variety. While it is usually grown for stock feeding it also makes good pies. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c.

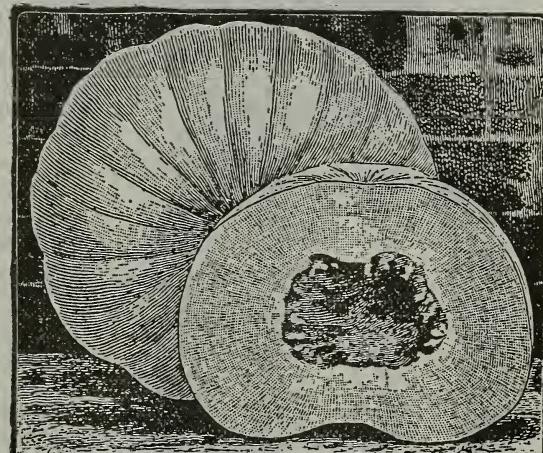
Small Sugar. This is the small, sweet Pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pumpkin pies, "like grandmother used to make." It is a very fine grained, most deliciously sweet-flavored Pumpkin, also a

splendid keeper all through the winter. They average about 10 inches in diameter, of a round, flattened shape, deep orange-yellow color; extremely attractive while growing. Being also most prolific, succeeding splendidly in almost any location. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

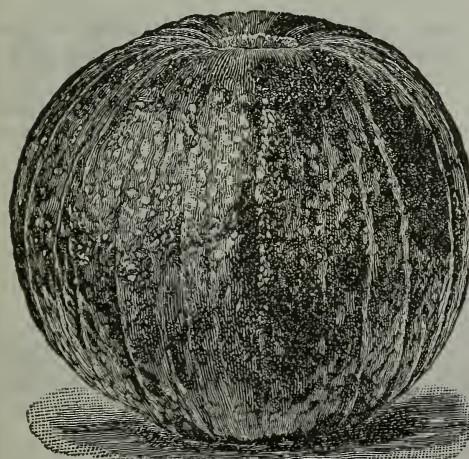
Winter Luxury. This is an improvement of the old well-known Sugar Pumkin, and is admitted by all who have grown it to be one of the very best pie-pumpkins. It is small, about 9 or 10 inches in diameter, but enormously productive and an excellent winter keeper. Its shape is slightly oval. Its color, a beautiful deep orange-yellow with very close netting. The flesh is of deep golden color, sweet and very tender. We recommend this variety as one or the best pie-pumpkins. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field. The fruits are large, about 2 feet in diameter, round and flattened. The vines are strong, vigorous and very productive. A good keeper. Skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to rich cream color as it matures. Flesh yellow, thick and of extra fine quality. Very fine for pies and also grown extensively for stock. A most popular variety and sells readily on the market. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Mammoth Tours. Grows to an immense size, often weighs 100 pounds. Oblong in shape, the skin is green, flesh is of salmon color, seed of a peculiar shape. Good exhibition sort or for feeding stock in winter. If you have any live stock to feed it will pay you to put in a few acres of these. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Calhoun



Winter Luxury

RADISH.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 9 to 10 pounds in drills for an acre.

CULTURE.—Radishes are grown in every garden. They grow quickly and are among the first vegetables that can be had from the garden in the Spring. Sow on rich, sandy soil as soon in the Spring as it is fit to work, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and thin out the plants to prevent crowding. Avoid using rank manure, and do not sow on ground where Radishes, Turnips or Cabbages were grown the year previous. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successive sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of Summer begins, it is better to sow the Summer and Winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the earlier sorts.

Early Scarlet Turnip. This is a very popular and standard variety. It is especially fine for forcing and is also one of the best for the home garden, and largely used for early planting in open ground. Medium sized, small top, quick growth, bright scarlet color, and a robust grower. The flesh is crisp, brittle, of mild, delicate flavor. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. One of the handsomest of turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than Early Scarlet Turnip and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small tops are not the chief consideration. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. The stock we offer is exceptionally attractive in its splendid coloring. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Early Giant Crimson. A remarkable feature of this Radish is that it will grow double the size of other round red forcing Radishes and will remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. This variety develops to 5 and 6 inches in circumference, weighing up to 1 ounce per bulb, or about 4 times the weight of similar sorts. The flesh remains sparklingly white, solid, crisp and juicy, and of the mildest flavor. The shape of the roots varies between round and almost oval, but the bright, deep crimson color of the skin remains quite constant. For both forcing and open ground culture it is most excellent. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Scarlet Globe. This variety is by far the best for forcing, and also does well in open ground. The Radishes grow globular in shape, and are of a most brilliant scarlet-red color. Will stand considerable heat, therefore it is a quick forcer, and the quality is fine, being crisp and tender. Those who like the crisp little Radishes that come so early will be pleased with our Scarlet Globe. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

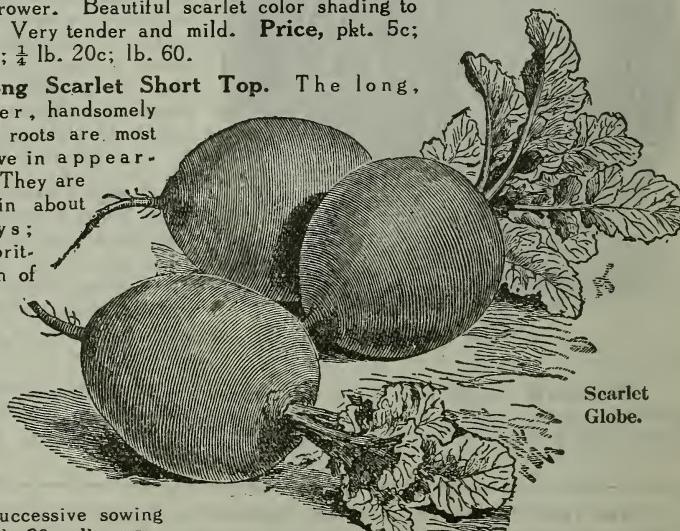
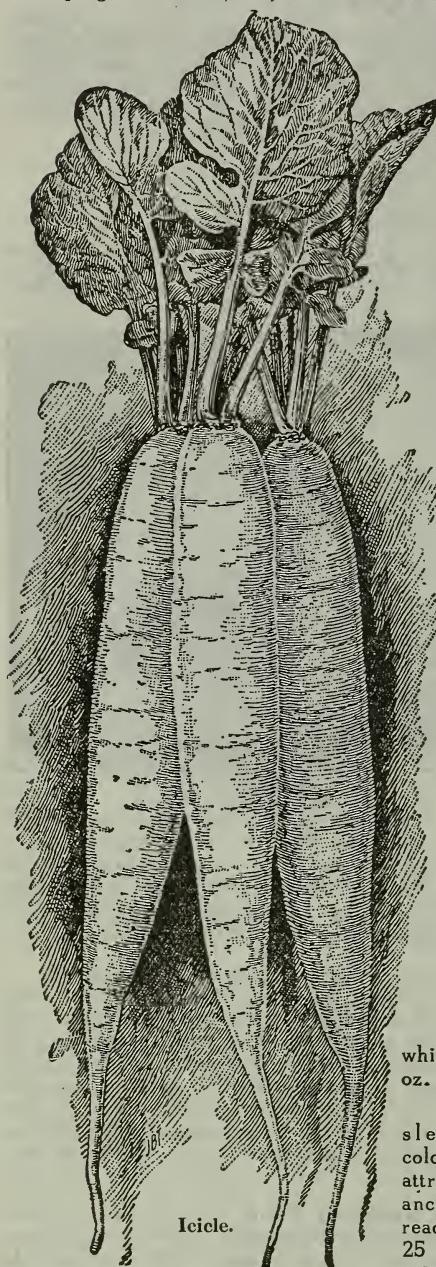
Red Forcing. An extra early variety, will give Radishes for the table in 21 days; round, bright red root, with small tops; very mild. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

French Breakfast. A great favorite and very fine for open ground or forcing. Of medium size, oblong shape, with small top; quick grower. Beautiful scarlet color shading to white. Very tender and mild. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60.

Long Scarlet Short Top. The long, slender, handsomely colored roots are most attractive in appearance. They are ready in about 25 days; crisp, brit-

tile and of choicest quality. They reach a length of 5 to 6 inches, growing partly out of ground. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Icicle. A handsome, long, pure white, early Radish. This novelty received its name from the almost transparent whiteness of its root. Crisp and tender, retaining these qualities until the roots attain a large size. Their long, slender form and paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowing in open ground. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.



Scarlet
Globe.

Chartier. This American variety is one of the very best for sowing out doors. The roots are in good condition for the table very early and continue crisp and tender until they reach a diameter of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, thus affording good roots for a long time. This summer Radish is long, cylindrical, gradually tapering to a point, of beautiful scarlet rose color, shading into white at the tip. The flesh is white and of delicious flavor; resists drouth effectually. Chartier makes a fine appearance on the market. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Eealy White Turnip. A medium sized round variety, grown very extensively for Summer use. Has a small top and pure white skin. The flesh is waxy, mild and crisp. While generally used for outdoor culture, this makes a good variety for forcing. It matures in about 30 days and remains fit for use a long time after reaching edible size. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

WINTER RADISHES.

The merits of Winter Radishes are little appreciated, probably because they are seldom grown and few people have knowledge of their worth. These Radishes grow to large size and keep well for Winter or Spring use. Sow seed in the middle of June. Include some of these in your order.

Long Black Spanish. A leading Winter variety and one of the hardiest and best keepers. Roots are cylindrical in shape, from 7 to 10 inches in length; skin blackish-brown, fine texture and firm white flesh. Those that prefer a long Radish to a round sort should plant this excellent variety. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Round Black Spanish. Latest as well as the hardiest of Radishes. Roots are round, sometimes top-shaped, 3 or 4 inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An extra good keeper, lasting till Spring and retaining its flavor and firmness all Winter. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

China Rose Winter. A very handsome and distinct variety and one of the best for Fall and Winter use. The roots are cylindrical in shape, 4 to 5 inches long by 2 inches in diameter, largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to small top, very smooth and of brightest rose color. The flesh is white, firm and piquant. Keeps splendidly through Autumn and Winter. A very fine Radish and a favorite with both market and private gardeners. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

RHUBARB, or Pie Plant.

Rhubarb, also known as Pie Plant, is grown for its leaf stalks which are stewed and also used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold in all parts of the large markets. No home garden should be without it.

CULTURE.—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil and the richer this is and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. In the Fall transplant into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them about 3 feet apart each way and give a dressing of coarse manure every Spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed.

Linnaeus. A very early variety of Rhubarb that is always in great demand. It is of excellent quality; large stemmed and tender; bright wine color. A standard sort and should be grown in every garden. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Victoria. This is an old and standard variety, one of the finest for cooking, also a good market sort. It is sometimes called wine plant. The stalks are large, thick, of a beautiful cherry-red color and comes into use a little later than Linnaeus.

A splendid variety for family use. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

SUNFLOWERS.

Clinton Falls Mammoth. It has single heads measuring from 12 to 22 inches in diameter and contain an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it and found it to be an excellent and inexpensive food for fowls. They fatten well on it, and attain a bright, lustrous plumage and strong, healthy condition. It is second to none in this respect and is also the best known egg producing food. Every farmer should plant some of our Sunflower seed. Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 25c, postpaid. By freight or express, lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

MORE THAN PLEASED WITH "SEEDS OF QUALITY."

Pine Island, Minn., July 25, 1911

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—The Vegetable Seeds I received from you this spring were all satisfactory. We were more than pleased with your Malakoff Sweet Corn. It was earlier than any corn we ever raised; was ready for use the last of June. I wish all those that love sweet corn as I do would try your Malakoff variety. I am going to buy more of your Seeds next year.

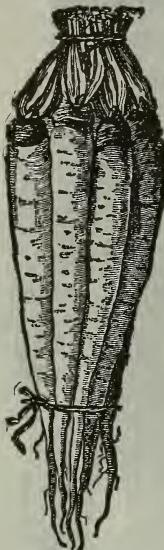
Yours very truly,

MRS. I. F. BIRGE.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.

One ounce to 75 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—This plant succeeds best in light, well-enriched, mellow soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided. Sow early in Spring in drills, quite deep, cover the seeds with fine soil 2 inches in depth, and when the plants are strong enough, thin out to 6 inches apart. The roots are perfectly hardy and may remain out all Winter, but should be dug early in Spring as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Frost does not injure the roots, but before the ground freezes a quantity for Winter use may be stored in a pit or in a very cool cellar.



Long White French. This variety is most commonly cultivated and considered the best in flavor. The roots are long, white, smooth and when properly cooked form a good substitute for oysters, which they resemble very much in taste, making it one of the most nutritious and delicious of vegetables. **Price,** pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the older sorts. The flavor is sweet and highly esteemed whether served boiled with butter or other suitable sauce, or sliced and fried, or used in soup. **Price,** pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SPINACH.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds in drills for an acre.

CULTURE.—Spinach is best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil. Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and thin out to about 6 inches apart in the row when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early Spring use sow early in Autumn and protect the plants with light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the Spring. Under favorable conditions the leaves may be large enough to eat in eight weeks.

Prickly or Winter. The hardest variety; may be planted in Spring for early Summer use or in Fall for early Spring. Plant is compact, short stems; thick and fleshy, rich green leaves. **Price,** pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

Victoria. This new variety is distinguished for its exceedingly dark green color, and also for its very long standing qualities, being from 2 to 3 days later than the ordinary varieties. Leaves are thick. Excellent for Spring planting.

Long White French

Price, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

Lord Standing. An improved round seeded strain of excellent quality; comes quickly to maturity and remains in condition for use much longer than most sorts. Leaves smooth, very dark, rich green. **Price,** pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

Large Thick Leaved. Grows very rapidly, forming a cluster of large, very thick, slightly wrinkled leaves of fine color. **Price,** pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

Bloomdale or Savoy Leaved. The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in Autumn for early Spring use. The plant is of upright growth, with thick, glossy, dark green leaves, pointed but quite broad, and crumpled or blistered like those of Savoy cabbage. It is hardy and grows rapidly to a suitable size for use, running to seed quickly in warm weather. This variety is used almost exclusively by market gardeners. **Price,** pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

New Zealand. Entirely different from the true Spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the Summer. Plant 3 or 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Germination of the seed can be hastened by soaking in warm water 24 hours. **Price,** pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

A PLEASED CUSTOMER.

Wibaux, Mont., Aug. 4, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—As I ordered some of your Garden and Flower Seeds last spring will write you concerning results of same. The beans, both Burpee's Stringless and Early Red Valentine, have yielded fine. The bushes are loaded with beans from one picking to the next. Your Early Egyptian Beets are rapid growers, and the Half Long Red, which we planted a little later, are doing well. The Golden Tankard Mangels are large and promise a good crop. From your list of Cabbage varieties we selected Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Winningstadt, Premium Large Flat Dutch and Red Dutch, and we are well pleased with all of them. The Danver's Half Long Carrots were ready for use before we expected them to be, and Malakoff and Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn were all right, especially Malakoff, which is a surprising dwarf variety. We find the improved White Spine very early; the Improved Long Green a good yielder. Big Boston and Grand Rapids Lettuce are both good. Grand Rapids being our favorite on account of its tender, delicate leaves. Rocky Ford and Emerald Gem Musk Melons promise a good crop. Cole's Early Watermelon, too, is good, the vines being full of fruit. The Red Seeded Citron and Winter Luxury Pumpkins are looking fine and growing rapidly. The same may be said of

Scarlet Globe and Icicle Radishes, also Early Summer Crookneck and Hubbard Squashes, Chalk's Jewel and Perfection Tomatoes, Ground Cherries, Purple Top White Turnips and Yellow Swede Ruta Bagas. We also bought Giant Asters, Pansies (finest mixed) and all are blooming nicely. Your Clinton Quality Sweet Pear are surely a lasting joy, these having bloomed continuously for the last two months. In fact, everything we planted came well except the Marigold seeds. Don't know why these failed to grow unless the weather was too cold. Will say that we are well pleased with the results from your "Seeds of Quality," and wishing you success in the future I remain,

Very respectfully,

I. D. RIMEL.

YOUR SEEDS ARE ALL O. K.

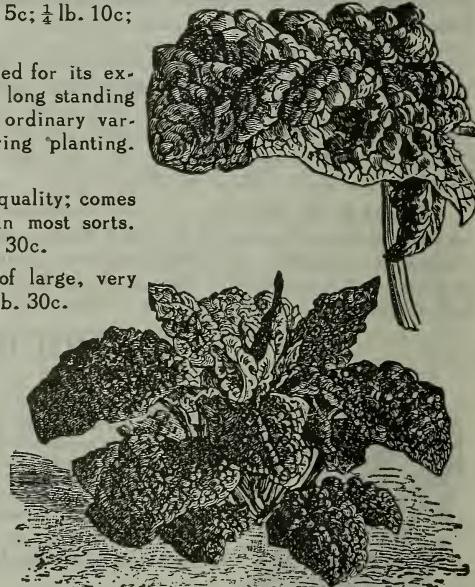
Westhope, N. D., July 20, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—The Vegetable Seeds I bought of you germinated fine and we have a splendid garden this year regardless of the fact that it has been very dry here this season. I think your seeds are all O. K.

Yours truly,

O. W. HENRY.



Bloomdale or Savoy Leaved.

SQUASH, Summer Varieties.

One ounce for 50 hills; 3 to 4 pounds in hills for an acre.

Squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all garden vegetables. The Summer varieties come to the table early in the season, while the Winter sorts can be had in perfection from August until the Summer varieties are again in condition. Few farmers appreciate the value of Winter Squash as food for stock. We think an acre of Squash, costing no more to cultivate and much less to harvest, will usually give as much food available for feeding stock as an acre of corn and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

CULTURE.—Squash plants are tender and sensitive to cold, therefore, planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. Any good rich soil is adapted to the growing of Squash. The Summer varieties should be planted 4 to 6 feet apart each way and the Winter sorts 8 to 10, and 3 plants are sufficient for a hill. For those that desire very early Squashes, the seed can be planted in boxes, and transplanted. In gathering the Winter sorts care should be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the Squash, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay. Winter Squashes should be stored in a moderately warm, dry place and the temperature kept as even as possible.

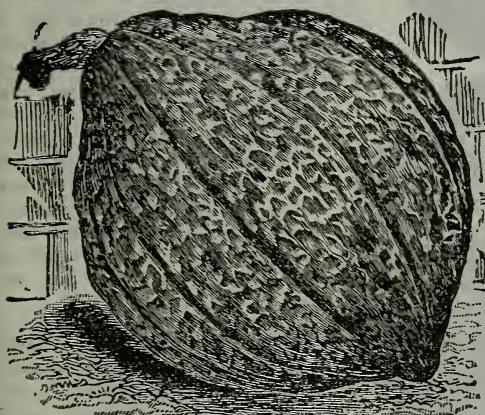
Early Summer Crookneck. The old standard sort; very productive and matures the bulk of its crop very early. When fully grown the fruits are about one foot long, with crooked neck and surface uniformly warty; color, bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

Early White Bush Scalloped, Pattypan or Cymling. A very early variety with flat, creamy white skin. The fruits are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The vine is of bush growth and rather dwarf. Flesh is thick and of very fine quality. Will bear throughout the season if fruits are kept gathered. An excellent sort for the home garden for early use. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.



Early Summer Crookneck

SQUASH, Fall and Winter Varieties.



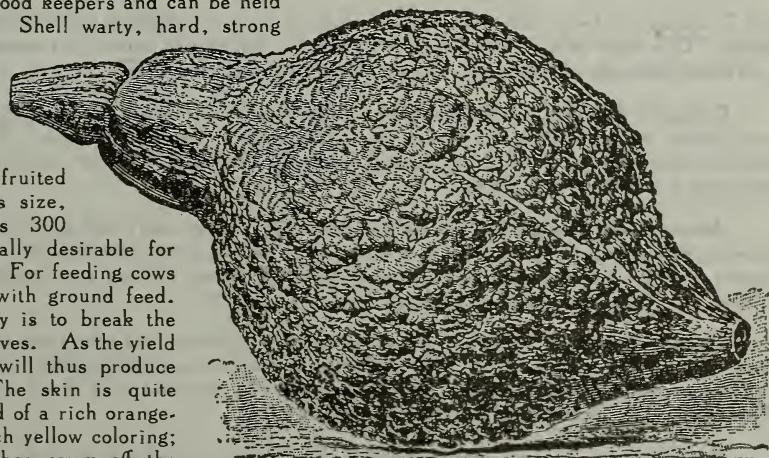
Early Prolific Marrow

much earlier. They are exceptionally good keepers and can be held over in good condition for Spring use. Shell warty, hard, strong and of a beautiful orange-red color, except for a bit of olive-green on the blossom end, flesh deep orange, dry, fine grained and exceedingly well flavored. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.

Early Prolific Marrow. Early and productive, the two most important features for the market gardener, while its attractive color (a brilliant orange-red), good cooking and keeping qualities, make it very popular with private gardeners. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

Hubbard. This old and popular favorite is still one of the very best winter Squashes grown. The shell is hard, strong and dark green in color. Flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; keeps well through the winter, boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is esteemed by many to be as good when baked as sweet potato. The vines are strong, of luxuriant growth and very productive, yielding large, heavy Squashes, weighing from 10 to 15 pounds each. When properly stored it will keep from September to May. Our stock is carefully selected in regard to quality of the flesh and color of the shell. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30; lb. \$1.00.

Golden Hubbard. Vine vigorous and wonderfully productive. Fruits very uniform in size, weighing 6 to 8 pounds and in shape like the Hubbard, although in condition for use



Hubbard

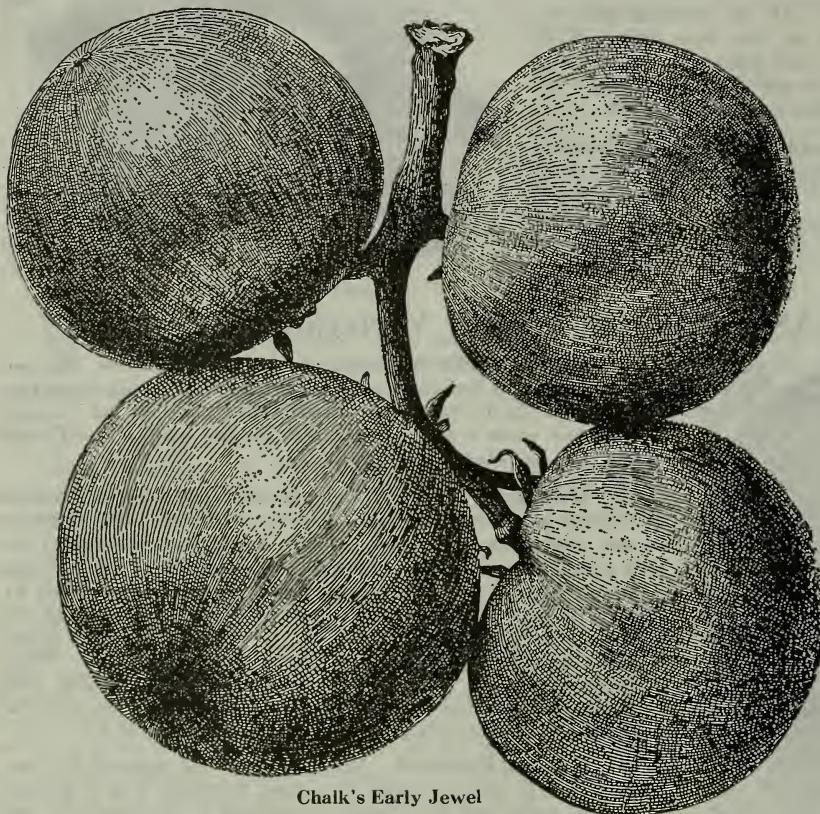
Mammoth Chilli. A very large fruited variety. It often attains an enormous size, reaching a weight of 200, sometimes 300 pounds and even more. It is especially desirable for stock feeding and exhibition purposes. For feeding cows it is best to cut them up, mixing them with ground feed. In feeding to swine, all that is necessary is to break the Squashes open and they will help themselves. As the yield per acre will run from 8 to 15 tons, it will thus produce a very cheap and nutritious feed. The skin is quite smooth, but with broad open netting and of a rich orange-yellow color. Flesh very thick, of a rich yellow coloring; fine grained and sweet. These Squashes carry off the prize at nearly every show where they are exhibited. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

TOMATO.

One ounce for 1,500 plants; quarter pound to transplant an acre.

CULTURE.—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not too rich soil and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot beds from 6 to 8 weeks before they can be set out doors, when danger from frost is past; when the plants have 4 leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. When the plants are 6 to 10 inches high select the largest and most vigorous branch and pinch off all others except this one and the stem. Care should be taken in doing this and not pinch off the fruiting branches which are distinguished by buds forming on them very early. The vines should be tied to a trellis or to stakes as this improves the quality of the fruit.

Chalk's Early Jewel. The largest and smoothest of the extra early Tomatoes. Somewhat later, a week or ten days, than Earliana but a heavier cropper. The plants are of bushy, compact growth, heavily loaded with fruit.



Chalk's Early Jewel

the Tomatoes are heavy and thick-meated, making it an extremely valuable variety for family use and for canning purposes. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Crimson Cushon, or Beefsteak. Fruit very large, round and regular; bright scarlet color; flesh solid and of best quality; cells small and few in number. The plants are very productive. The fruit is of fine form and appearance, and will stand shipping well. An almost seedless "Beefsteak" Tomato, and as smooth as an apple. Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Acme. Well known and generally cultivated, both for early and main crops. Plants are strong and of vigorous growth, very productive, the fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends and very smooth (never rough), color a glossy red with purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time. Our seed is extra selected. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Golden Queen. A yellow variety of excellent quality. On the table the golden slices make a beautiful contrast with the red sorts. Fruit large and smooth, color a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red, as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties and of superior flavor. Makes splendid preserves. Price, pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Perfection. An improved variety with red skin, producing large fruit until the close of the season. Invariably smooth and of handsome blood-red color. Some canners prefer it to all others, especially those who can the Tomatoes whole. It usually ripens 10 days ahead of the Stone. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

The Tomatoes are of good size, very solid and almost round, color, bright scarlet, ripening to the stem without cracks or green core. Flesh thick, solid, excellent flavor, with few seeds. The skin is strong enough to make this a splendid shipping variety. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Earliana. This is an extremely early variety of Tomato, and produces large clusters of fair sized fruits which are very uniform both in size and shape. We have secured a strain that is considerably earlier and much superior to that usually sold as Spark's Earliana and we now offer carefully selected seed of most valuable first early sort. It is very similar in growth, but fruit is larger, smoother, more solid and of splendid quality. Both private and market gardeners should plant this excellent variety. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

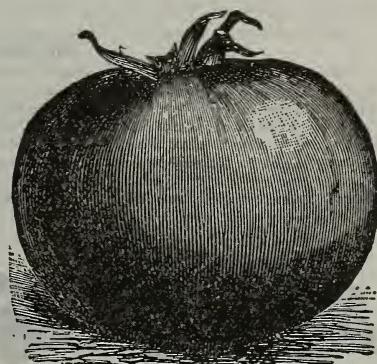
Stone. Fruit very large and deep; bright scarlet; smooth; ripening evenly to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed, of the finest quality. The plants grow vigorously and are very productive;

Ponderosa. The largest fruited Tomato and it is also fine for slicing. It is of deep purple color, very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a Tomato that is quite free from acid. The vine is vigorous and very productive. Ponderosa Tomato is more suitable for home use than for the market. The crowning merits of this variety are its delicious flavor and quality. Exceedingly savory and excellent when canned, very little boiling being required for it to thicken. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Dwarf Champion. A very popular dwarf Tomato. A great favorite on account of its dwarf habit and upright, tree-like growth, which permits of close planting. The vine growth is very compact, strong and stiff so that it needs almost no support at all to keep the fruits up from the ground. The fruits of

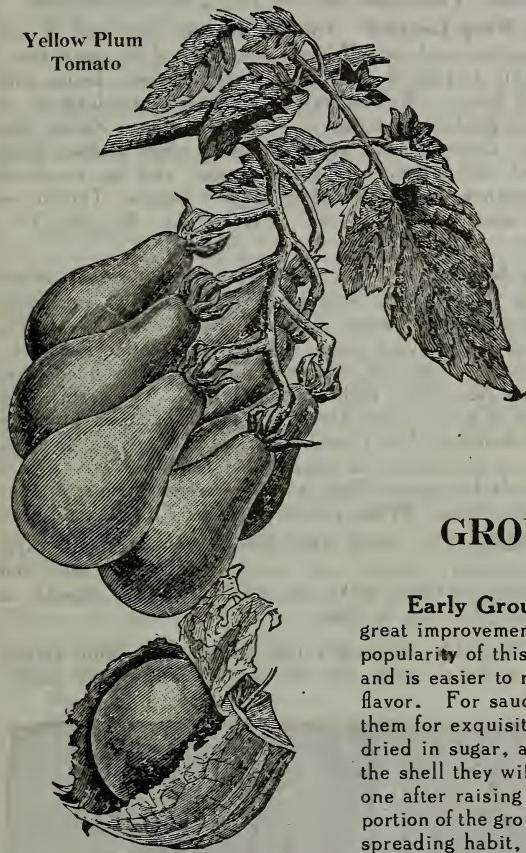
Dwarf Champion are very similar to that of the Acme, the early main crop variety; medium large, color

purplish-pink, very smooth and symmetrical, fine quality and very solid meated. Plants may be set as close as 30 inches apart each way. One of the most profitable Tomatoes to grow. It responds generously to well enriched soil. We cannot recommend this sort too highly for the home garden. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



Dwarf Champion

Yellow Plum Tomato



Early Ground Cherry

THE BEST SEEDS I EVER HAD.

Mankato, Minn., July 20, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Gwatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—In regard to the Vegetable and Flower Garden Seeds I purchased from you this spring I wish to say, that they all grew fine and were the best seeds I ever used. Yours truly,

MRS. HENRY WEBER.

PLEASED WITH OUR GARDEN SEEDS.

Belfield, N. D., Aug. 2, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with your Garden Seeds.
Yours truly,
NORMAN CHANDLER.

ANOTHER BOOST FOR OUR "SEEDS OF QUALITY"

Upham, N. D., July 24, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Have not had Tomato or Cabbage seed to produce stronger plants than from your seeds since I came to North Dakota. The Clover seed I purchased from you in 1910 produced a good crop of hay this season, some of the stalks measuring 20 inches.

Very respectfully,
W. E. EBERSOLE.

I CANNOT RECOMMEND YOUR SEEDS AND TREES TOO HIGHLY.

Hammond, Wis., July 23, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Kind Sirs:—I am well pleased with the Pride of the North Seed Corn bought of you this spring. Every kernel germinated, and those Apple and Cherry trees I bought of you two years are bearing fruit I cannot recommend your seeds and trees too highly.

Yours truly,
JOHN LOCKE.

A FINE STAND OF ALFALFA.

Walnut Grove, Minn., July 18, 1911.

Mr. Thos. E. Cashman, Pres. and Mgr.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 16th inst. at hand and in reply will say, that the Grimm's Hardy Alfalfa seed bought of you this spring was first class. I got a fine stand, but owing to the dry weather and hot winds that we have had this season, it all dried out and died. However, it was not the fault of the seed. I will have to try again next year.

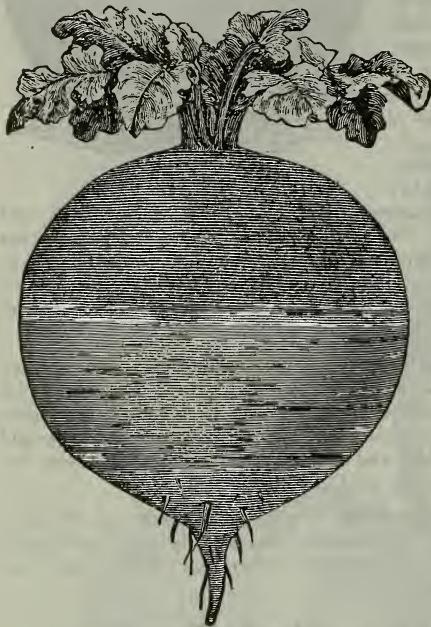
Yours sincerely,
C. E. GREENWAY.

TURNIPS.

One ounce to 150 feet of drill; 1 to 2 pounds per acre in drills.

The value of Turnips and Ruta Bagas for feeding stock in Fall and Winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will be remunerative. There are a great many varieties but our list comprises the best for the garden and farm.

CULTURE.—Turnips do best on new land. Sow early in April, in drills about 2 feet apart and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin out early to 6 or 9 inches in the row, keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the Spring and Summer crop started very early so that the Turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter. August sowings may be made for the Fall crop, at which season they grow best.



Purple Top White Globe.

sparkling white flesh, crisp, tender and sweet. It is of early, maturing in 6 weeks from sowing. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Golden Ball. One of the most delicious of the Turnip family and is the finest yellow fleshed early table variety that we know of, forming a handsome, small, round bulb with deep yellow color and the table qualities are unsurpassed. Texture, fine grained and tender; flavor, sweet and rich. It is of quick growth and adapted for Spring and Summer or early Autumn planting. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Yellow Globe. A yellow fleshed, globe shaped variety of large size; a splendid Winter keeper; excellent for both table and stock. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

RUTA BAGAS.

CULTURE.—Sow from the middle of June to the middle of July, in ground previously enriched with well rotted manure, in drills about two and one-half feet apart and thin the young plants 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. When the roots are full grown and before hard freezing weather, pull them, cut off the tops and store in a root cellar or pit. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown broadcast and left to take chances with the weeds but the crop is seldom a success, though occasionally on new clearings free from weed seed, fair results are obtained.

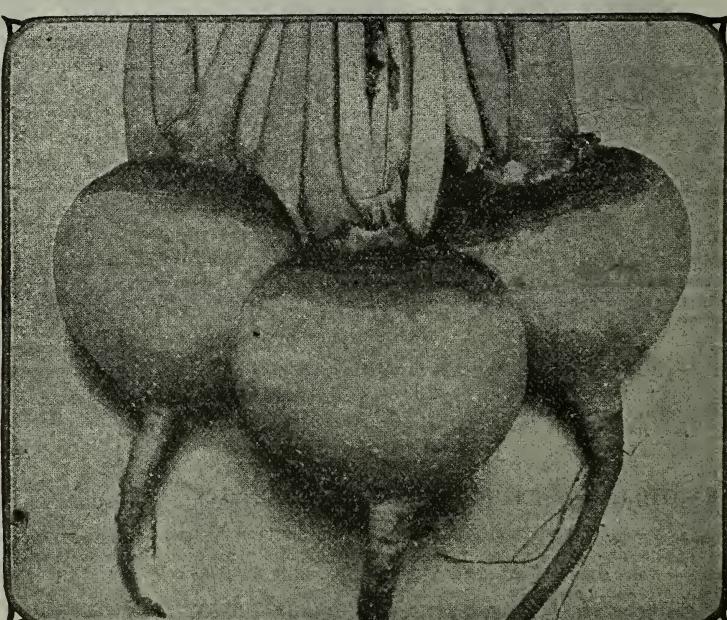
American Purple Top or Long Island. A strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Bagas of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found,

Purple Top White Globe. A large, handsome, globe-shaped variety; white flesh, fine-grained, tender and sweet, surface color, white with purple top; a true table Turnip and one of the best; extensively grown and pitted for Fall and Winter, being a good keeper, and produces enormous crops. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Purple Top, Strap Leaved. The standard for this part of the country for late planting, and we sell large quantities of it every year. One of the best table and stock Turnips on the market, being fine grained and of mild flavor. Will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good sized bulbs in 7 or 8 weeks. Rather flat and medium size. Color purple above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender. A good cropper and an excellent keeper. If you have never tried our strain of this popular Turnip we advise you to plant some of it this year. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Early White Milan. A extra early variety. The bulb forms very rapidly making but few and very small leaves. It is eminently adapted for early Spring and Summer planting, and if sown at monthly intervals will furnish a continuous supply of the most tender and delicately flavored Turnips. The root is of medium size, very handsome, smooth and of a clear ivory-white both inside and out. The flesh is fine grained, tender and of mild, sweet flavor. It never becomes pithy or stringy. It will undoubtedly find a welcome in all gardens, as, in addition to the heavy crop assured by its adaptability for close planting, it will be found to be fit for use at least a week earlier than any other white variety in cultivation. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

Early Snowball. The finest white-fleshed, ball-shaped, early table Turnip; bulbs small, smooth and round, with white skin and white flesh. It is a fitting companion to the yellow fleshed Golden Ball, equally as



American Purple Top or Long Island.

while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. All in all, it is one of the most useful Ruta Bagas on our list. It has won its place by sheer merit. You are bound to like it. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Yellow Swede. Is harder than the common Turnip and will keep solid until Spring. It is oblong in shape, dull reddish color above ground but yellowish underneath. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Large White French, Sweet German, or Rock. Flesh white, hard and firm; a good keeper. One of the very best sorts on account of its productiveness and quality. This consideration should count strongly with stock growers, all of whom understand that quality of the feed regulates the quality of the product. Indeed, this variety has no superior in richness, yield and quality. Sow early. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

TOBACCO.

CULTURE.—Sow seed for plants early in Spring in frames or seed bed, using soil well enriched with wood ashes, etc. Transplant to open ground when weather has become warm and settled, in rows 4 feet apart, and give cultivation same as for corn.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. This Tobacco is best adapted to Northern climatic conditions, as it is hardier, endures the cold and matures its crop earlier than any other variety. It is largely grown for fillers and is one of the best for cigar wrappers. Very productive. It is not generally known that Tobacco can be successfully grown in the West and North, but our Connecticut Seed Leaf can be grown successfully anywhere in this territory. A year's supply of good smoking Tobacco can be easily produced on a small plot of ground. Try it. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

HERB SEEDS, Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.

CULTURE.—Herbs are very useful plants for the home garden and are now extensively cultivated. Most of the varieties thrive best on sandy soil, and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on that which is rather poor. In all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Anise. An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and pleasant taste; used medicinally for various purposes. The leaves are sometimes used for garnishing and flavoring. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Borage. A hardy annual. Flowers excellent for bees. Leaves are used in salads. The flower spikes, when immersed in cooling drinks, give an agreeable flavor. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Basil, Sweet. A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of clover and are used for flavoring soups, stews and highly seasoned dishes. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Fennel. A hardy perennial. The leaves boiled are largely used in soup, fish sauces and are beautiful for garnishing. The seeds are sometimes used in confectionery and for flavoring liquors. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Thyme. This herb is a perennial and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves which in some cases will relieve nervous headache. Sow as late in the spring as the ground will permit. Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 40c

WELL PLEASED WITH MINNESOTA NO. 13.

New Haven, Ind., Oct. 2, 1912.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—We are very much pleased with the Minnesota No. 13 seed corn we bought of you. I planted it the 28th day of May and I picked my first seed corn the 28th day of August. It was a dry season here for corn but it turned out to be pretty good. I expect to get from 150 to 160 bushels of corn from that one peck of seed. And we are also very much pleased with the vegetable seeds bought of you.

Yours very truly,

HENRY F. MEYER.

SEED CORN IS O. K.

Lake Wilson, Minn., Mar. 25, 1912.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—I received the seed corn O. K. and have found that every kernel grows by testing it myself. I am well satisfied considering the quality and price.

Yours truly,

CARL WISSEN.

PROVED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

New Richland, Minn., Sept. 30, 1912.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—I am pleased to say that the Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent seed corn you sold me proved to be all that you said it was. This is more than most others here can say who bought their seeds elsewhere. It matured nicely and yielded well.

Yours truly,
H. E. JOHNSON.

A BIG YIELD OF GOOD, CLEAN BARLEY.

Decorah, Iowa, July 20, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—We have just threshed our Oderbrucker Barley. You remember we sent for New Beardless and you were all sold out of this variety. The Oderbrucker yielded 148 bushels of good, clean barley.

Yours truly,
J. A. JEWELL.

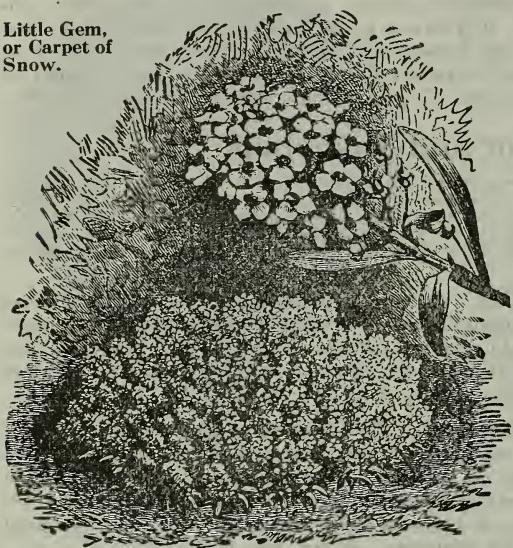
Choice Flower Seeds.



OUR FLOWER SEED list has been carefully revised, some new kinds added, and all the inferior kinds cast out, so that there is nothing in the list but what is worthy of cultivation and will give satisfaction. Our aim is to offer only those that are best and surest to please, a condensed list of the leading kinds. No garden or lawn, whether large or small, is complete without a flower bed grown from our Garden "Seeds of Quality."

The soil best suited to flowers is a high, rich loam, which should be as fine and smooth as possible. Should the soil be heavy, mix with sand to lighten it. Do not plant when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should not be more than 4 to 6 times the diameter of the seed, press the soil firmly over the seed; plant in rows, so that the starting plants can be seen easily; thin out the young plants to prevent crowding and keep entirely free from weeds. Cultural directions are given on the packets, and we urge purchasers to study them carefully.

Little Gem,
or Carpet of
Snow.



ASTERS.

Giant Comet. This class is one of the handsomest of all the tall-growing kinds. The plants bear their immense flowers in great abundance. The flowers, with their long, twisted petals, strikingly resemble Japanese Chrysanthemums. They are of varied and beautiful colors and one of the most popular sorts, continuing in bloom till late in the season. Plants about two feet high. **Price**, mixed, pkt. 5c.

Victoria. None of the large-flowered Asters surpass this magnificent class. The plants, about 18 inches high, are strong growers and produce profusely the most beautiful imbricated flowers, perfectly double and globular in shape. The stems being long and strong, none are finer for cut flowers. The petals recurve to the edge of the flower instead of incurving to the center. Sure to give satisfaction. **Price**, Red, pkt. 10c; Blue, pkt. 10c; White, pkt. 10c; Purple, pkt. 10c; Mixed, pkt. 5c.

Hohenzollern. The new, early flowering ostrich feather Aster. This is without doubt the finest of all early flowering Asters. The plants grow tall and branching, bearing immense flowers measuring 7 to 8 inches in diameter. The flowers are of the finest and purest colors. The petals are of the open Comet type and unusually graceful. These Asters are extremely early, large and excellent for cut flowers. **Price**, mixed, pkt. 10c.

ALYSSUM.

Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. A dwarf, very compact-growing variety, that, while only 6 inches in height, each plant will carpet a circle 20 to 30 inches in diameter. From early summer until late in autumn, the plants are a solid mass of snow-white flowers of delicious fragrance. **Price**, pkt. 5c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

AGERATUM.

Mixed Varieties. For strengthening the garden's color forces in blue, no annual is so good as the Ageratum. They grow well almost anywhere. The plants are neat, bushy and erect, with continual profuse clustering of pretty, bush-like flowers throughout the season. One of the best bedding and border plants. Sow seed in the house early in the season, or, later, outdoors, in a mellow seed-bed. **Price**, pkt. 5c.



BALSAM.

Lady Slipper.

Finest Mixed. One of the most beautiful of our annuals. Balsams have been so much improved by cultivation that, with good seed and proper care, a single flower is the exception rather than the rule. The extraordinary size, fine form, varied brilliant colors of our Balsams are everywhere admired. The plants are tender and should be started in boxes indoors or in the open ground when danger from frost is past. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

CALLIOPSIS.

Finest Mixed. Showy and free-flowering annuals, blooming early and continuing until frost; quick in growth, bearing a profusion of bright colored flowers. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

CANARY-BIRD VINE.

A beautiful climber with small curiously shaped, canary colored blossoms. Will bloom freely from July until killed by frost. Tender annual. **Price**, pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

CANDYTUFT.

Finest Mixed. Candytuft is one of our most highly prized hardy annuals, and no garden is complete without a large quantity of it. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses or rockeries. Perfectly hardy, grows easily, and blooms all the time from July until frost. Plants are branching, about 15 inches high. Sow the seed thinly. **Price**, pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.



Candytuft.

blood-red. Of great value for all decorative purposes, indoors as well as outdoors. Will bloom from July to November. **Price**, mixed, pkt. 5c.



Ostrich Plumed Cockscomb.



Balsam.

CARNATIONS.

Giant Marguerite. Without exception these are the most abundant bloomers of all the Carnation varieties. The fringed flowers make a brilliant display of attractive coloring in beds and borders, and are greatly prized for table decoration. One great merit of these Carnations is that they commence to bloom in about 12 weeks time from seed. Seed sown in the spring will produce plants that will flower from August until killed by severe frost, or seed may be sown during the summer months for winter plants. **Price**, finest mixed, pkt. 10c.

COCKSCOMB.

Ostrich Plumed. The most perfect Ostrich Plumed Cockscomb. The plants have a true pyramidal, branching growth, 2½ feet high, and the flower spikes vary in the most magnificent shades of colors ranging from the clearest yellow to the darkest of



Giant Marguerite Carnation.

CENTAUREA.

Cyanus. (Cornflower). Is also known as "Blue Bottle," "Ragged Sailor," "Kaiser Blumen," and sometimes called "Bachelor Button." This is the flower seen in such great abundance in the fields of Europe. No illustration can depict the extremely graceful beauty of these early flowers. If seed is sown as soon as the ground is fit in the spring and the flowers picked so as to prevent the plant exhausting itself by seeding, it will furnish a profusion of bright colored flowers all summer. **Price**, mixed colors, pkt. 5c.

COBAEA.

Scandens. A fine annual climber, often growing 15 to 25 feet in a season. Has handsome foliage and large bell-shaped flowers of beautiful deep violet-blue. Seed should be started in the house. Place the seed edge down and keep the soil moist. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

COSMOS.

Early Flowering Mixed. None of our autumn flowers are more prized than the Cosmos. The thrifty plants produce thousands of the most elegant blooms in pure white, pink and crimson shades. As a decorative garden plant its value is inestimable, while as cut flowers for home decorations, nothing is finer, especially as Cosmos are in bloom when other outdoor flowers are getting scarce. Plant the seed directly in the ground as soon as the settled spring weather comes, or you may start the plants early in a box in the house and transplant them. In the garden set the plants 1 foot to 18 inches apart. A most desirable, easy-growing annual, 3 to 4 feet high. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS, or Pinks.

Fancy Mixed. This magnificent mixture contains the best of the double and single flowering annual pinks, and our novelties will produce the largest variety of colors as it embraces all the choicest sorts. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

DOLICHOS.

Hyacinth Bean

Mixed. A splendid annual climber with hyacinth-like clusters of purple and white flowers which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. Is of most rapid growth and stands summer heat well. Sow the seeds in the garden in May. Grows 10 to 20 feet high. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

California Poppy,

Choice Mixed. The state flower of California. A genius of the Poppy family and fully as valuable as the common Poppy for garden ornamentation

since it blooms almost continuously throughout the season. A very popular annual of easy culture; forming bushy plants about 1 foot high; bearing large saucer-shaped flowers in profusion; very bright and showy. They are splendid for bedding, massing or ribbon work. A bed of these handsome flowers in full bloom gives a most brilliant color effect. Blooms profusely from spring sown seed. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

Mirabilis.

Fine Mixed. These plants are large and each needs 3 or 4 feet of space each way for its best development. The flowers are funnel-shaped, open about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, remain open all night and generally perish before noon the next day. Four O'Clock is one of the most brilliant and showy of



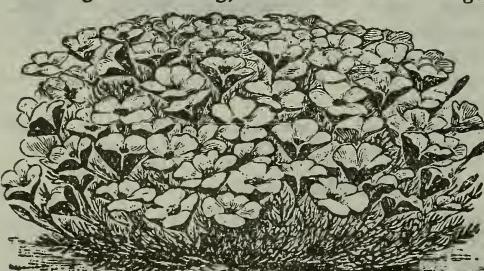
Dianthus, or Pinks.

annuals. When planted in beds or masses, their compact growth, rich glossy leaves, together with their profusion and diversity of bloom, present a gorgeous sight in the afternoon. Grows in any common garden soil. Sow the seed in open ground. Hardy annual; 2 feet high. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

HELICHRYSUM.

Strawflower.

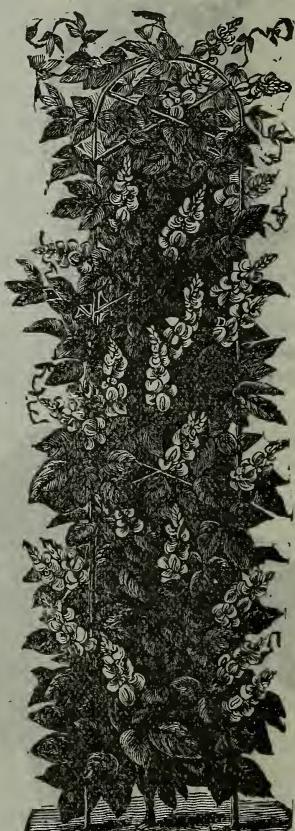
Large Flowering, Double Mixed. Large, full double flowers of various colors, including pure white, yellow, pink, scarlet, crimson and purple. Desirable as dried specimens and for use in making winter bouquets. For this purpose blooms should be cut before they fully open and hung up to dry with the flowers downward, which stiffens the stem. They are of the easiest cultivation. Seed should be sown outdoors during April and May. Hardy annual; 1 to 3 feet high. **Price**, pkt. 5c.



Eschscholtzia.



Cosmos.



Dolichos, or Hyacinth Bean.

HELIOTROPE.

Finest Mixed. The Heliotrope is a universal favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in the winter. It is not generally known that Heliotrope may be raised from seed as easily as the Verbena. Price, pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCKS.

Double Mixed. This new strain possesses all the virtues of the double old-fashioned Hollyhocks with the additional advantage of blooming from seed the first year. Plants started from seed sown in March or April in the house or hot bed and transplanted in May into their permanent place, will bloom in August and continue until fall. The plants branch out freely and are not easily attacked by the Hollyhock fungus, therefore retain their fresh green leaves until late. Price, pkt. 10c.

KOCHIA.

Burning Bush.

A Highly ornamental annual of rapid growth which forms regular pyramids about 3 feet high, having a cypress-like appearance. The leaves are slender and of a light pea-green color until September, when they change to carmine and blood-red. Its bright autumn coloring has given it two other names, viz., "Mexican Fire Plant" and "Burning Bush." The flowers are minute but countless.

Sow indoors in April and sow in open ground about May 1st. The plants do best in sunny exposure. Price, pkt. 5c.

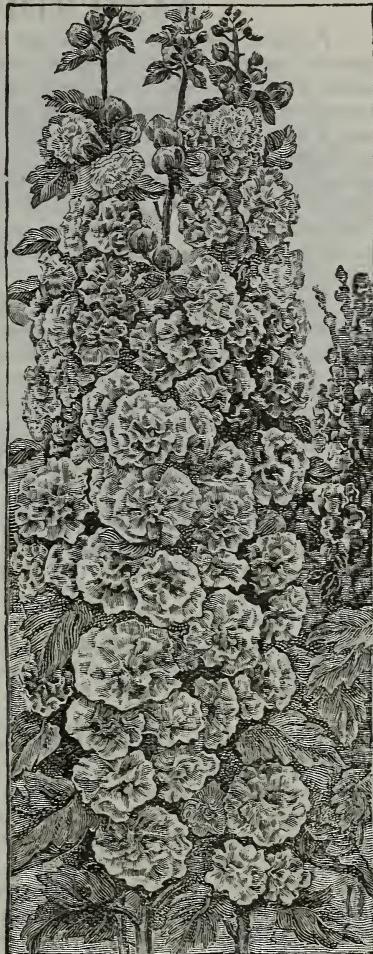


African Marigold.

colored shades. A highly meritorious feature is the compact habit of the plants, with dense bushes about 3 feet high by 2 feet across. For effective garden display during the summer and autumn months, nothing can surpass the gorgeous masses of colors of these grand flowers. Price, pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD.

African, Double Mixed. No flower garden is complete without this fine old-fashioned plant. In fact, the Marigold is an old favorite flowering annual of easy culture. The plant produces densely double flowers, 8 to 10 inches in circumference, and of the regularity and perfection of the Dahlia. The blossoms light the garden with a glitter of showy orange and lemon



Double Hollyhocks.

Improved Large Flowering. There is no Mignonette which can equal this. Its flowers are larger in every way than those of other sorts.

The spikes are very dense, its foliage distinct, being crinkly, while its odor is strong and most delicious. The plants grow in handsome bush form and the flower spikes are borne on stiff, wiry stems. We offer here the best variety of Mignonette for all purposes, either for pots or for the garden. It is an everbloomer, the flower lasting until late in the fall. Seed of this popular hardy annual can be sown at any time, and if successive sowings are made, its fragrant, modest colored flowers may be gathered outdoors until October or November. Sow in pots or boxes under glass in February or March, and thin or pot off the seedlings to make good plants for bedding out in April. Sow outdoors in rows about April 1st, and again regularly at intervals of about 3 weeks till August, a row or two at a time for succession. The July sowing will make good winter-flowering plants. Price, pkt. 5c.



Mignonette.

MORNING-GLORY.

Convolvulus.

Tall Mixed. The Morning Glory is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent of our summer climbing annuals; one of the most profuse flowering vines in cultivation; easy of culture and thrives well in almost any situation. The beauty and variety of its flowers are unsurpassed. If support is given the vines it makes a handsome, showy climber, suitable for covering windows, trellises, old stumps, etc. Amateur gardeners may be assured of a fresh supply of bright colored, delicately tinted flowers. The variety we offer grows with the greatest vigor and luxuriance. Price, pkt. 5c.

NASTURTIUMS.

A marvelous range of colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season makes a better display than almost any other plant. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soils, and never flags through the hottest weather. In soils too rich leaves predominate and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather, especially if standing too close. Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce plants that commence blooming during early summer and continue until frost.

Tall, or Climbing. The tall Nasturtiums are excellent climbers and unsurpassed for covering trellises, fences, arbors piazzas, trailing from vases, over rockwork, etc. Nothing can equal the gorgeous effect produced by their marvelous quantities of bloom, borne in uninterrupted splendor from early summer until cut down by frost. Their ease of culture and rapidity of luxuriant growth, 4 to 6 feet high, render them worthy of great popularity. The seed pods can be gathered while green and tender for pickling. **Price**, finest mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

Dwarf, or Tom Thumb. The Dwarf, or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums, growing, as they do, about one foot in height and very compactly, are universally used for beds, borders and massing, being very readily confined to any required space. They thrive under all conditions, and always make the most glorious displays of rich and brilliant flowers. **Price**, finest mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

NICOTIANA.

Most showy and profuse-flowering garden annuals, giving a continuous display of brilliant flowers through the summer and autumn; easily grown from seed, commencing to bloom in a few weeks from sowing, thriving in a sunny position in any good garden soil. The plants, of branching, bushy habit, 2 to 3 feet high, carry the flowers in clusters, the whole being literally ablaze with them, thousands being borne on a single plant during the season; the glorious effect in the garden is unsurpassable.

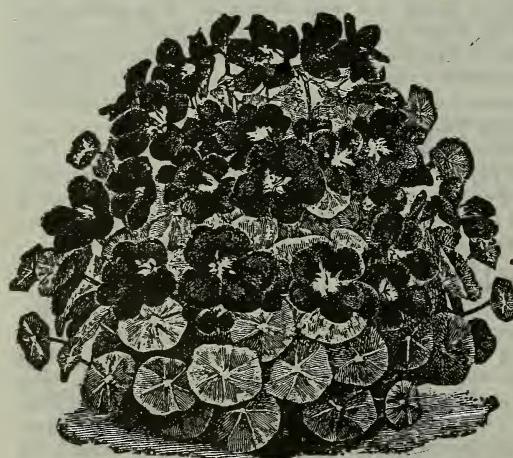
Affinis. The popular free-flowering variety; fragrant star-shaped white flowers; annual, 3 feet high. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

Sanderae. This beautiful hybrid Nicotiana forms bushy, very branching plants 2 feet high, the whole plant laden with flowers from the base to the summit—literally ablaze with handsome carmine-red colored, fragrant blossoms, thousands of which are produced on a single plant. A little smaller than Affinis and unlike it, being in full bloom during the day. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

NIGELLA.

Love in a Mist.

Finest Mixed. A popular old-fashioned flower; free-flowering; with finely-cut foliage surrounding the curious looking flowers and seed pods. A most easily grown annual from seed, doing well in any situation. Our mixture contains all the desirable varieties. **Price**. pkt. 5c.



Dwarf, or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums.



Tall, or Climbing Nasturtiums.

LOBELIA.

Erinus Compacta.

Mixed Colors. Very charming little plants that bloom very quickly from seed and continue gay with flowers all through the season. For beds, edgings, baskets and pots, there is nothing prettier; their exceedingly clear, cherry colors and generous bloom make them welcome anywhere. Half hardy annual; usually about 6 inches high. **Price**. pkt. 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

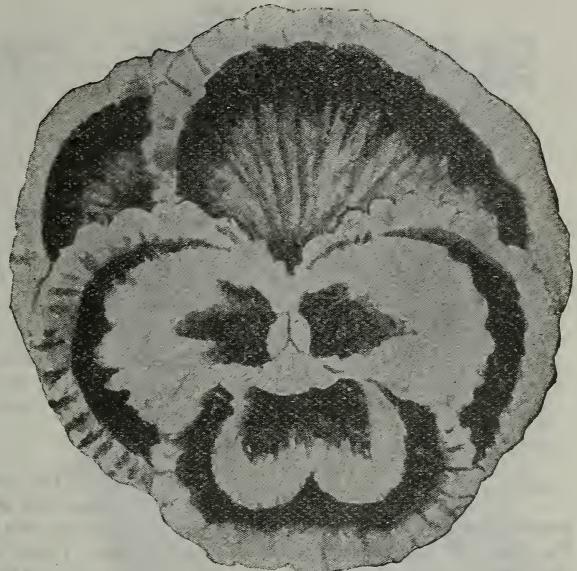
Mixed. These are desirable for many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Most varieties are good for 25 to 30 feet in a season, and the blossoms of some are quite striking and handsome. With all kinds the fruit is unique and ornamental, and often useful. The small, fancy Gourds are excellent toys for the children, while the larger ones may be used as dippers, sugar bowls, etc. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

PANSIES.

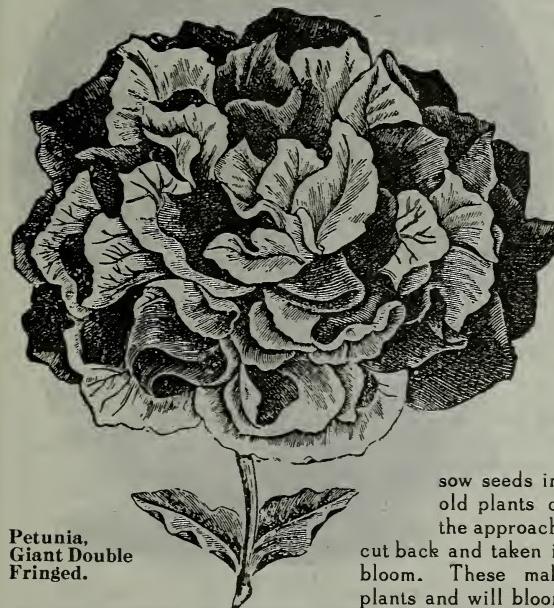
Pansies, ever beautiful, were never as much so as now, and it is doubtful if they will be improved upon. It is one of the most interesting classes of flowers grown, and for outdoor decoration or house culture but few plants are its equal. Pansies do best in very rich, moist soil and cool, moist atmosphere. A situation sheltered from high winds and exposed to the morning sun is most favorable and frequent sprinklings are advantageous. Seeds sown in April or May will produce blooming plants by the last of June, which will give an abundance of flowers throughout the remainder of the season. About the middle of August is the best time for starting Pansy seeds for early spring blossoming, as this allows the plants to go into winter in vigorous condition.

Giant, Fancy Mixed. All the Pansies in this mixture are large, and unrivaled for diversity of coloring and marking. They possess all the improvements that have taken place within the past few years in the character of the largest Giant Pansies. This mixture is made up from the finest varieties grown by Pansy specialists of the world. **Price**, pkt. 10c.

Finest Mixed. This mixture of Pansies is made up regardless of expense and contains the acme of richness and beauty; matchless in color combinations. It is the finest mixture of Pansies obtainable and will give excellent satisfaction to the professional and amateur gardener alike. If you want to have the finest display of Pansies ever seen in your neighborhood try our mixture. **Price**, pkt. 5c.



Giant Pansy.



Petunia,
Giant Double
Fringed.

Giant Double Fringed, Mixed. These Petunias are as large as Hollyhocks. The Double Petunias are great favorites for pot culture in ordinary windows. It is well known that only a small portion of the double strain bear double flowers. The reason of this is the fact that the seed must be selected from the single flowers, the double ones not producing seed. The single flowers must be pollinated with pollen from double ones. This mixture, however is notable for the rich colors and large size flowers which are beautifully striped, blushed, vained, marginated, etc. Not all will come true, but a large portion of our strain will come double. **Price**, pkt. 25c.

Large Flowering Single, Mixed. A strain of incomparable beauty, size and luxuriance. Most of the flowers are exquisitely ruffled or fringed on the edges. Our mixture contains an excellent variety of rich and gorgeous colors, and lovely, delicate shades. The markings, veinings, blotches and stripings are the most grotesque. **Price**, pkt 10c.



Petunia, Large Flowering.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Phlox
Drum-
mondii



Large Flowering Mixed. The Phloxes are certainly among the most showy and easily managed of our hardy annuals. They are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds of contrasting colors. There are but few flowers so easily grown from seed, so pretty and compact in habit, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for so little expense and care. There are few desirable colors beyond their range, and, if given plenty of water, they will furnish a long supply of delicate flowers for cutting. For pot culture; as trailers, and as undergrowth for tall, bare-stemmed plants they are also valuable. For early plants the seed should be sown in boxes in the house and transplanted in open ground as soon as the weather will permit. In transplanting, set them about a foot apart; if planted too thickly, they suffer from mildew. Cutting away the seed-pods make the plants more bushy and compact, and lengthens their blooming time. Our mixture of this grand summer-flowering annual is unsurpassed for its collection of the brightest of the large flowering species. **Price, pkt. 5c.**

POPPIES.

The recent development of these old-fashioned flowers has brought them into great popularity. Before Tulips are fairly gone, our gardens

begin to be gay with Poppies. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green, there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and, as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring, will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, as the seed is quite small, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist. If picked just before expanding the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season quite a little.

Shirley. This magnificent strain of Poppy affords during a long season flowers of the most charmingly delicate shades of colors imaginable. Some of the petals are crimped and some wavy. The flowers are exceedingly graceful and lend themselves readily to bouquets. If cut before the blooms are expanded they will keep fresh in water for several days. **Price, pkt. 10c.**

Oriental. For brilliancy of color there is nothing to equal these Oriental Poppies. The flowers often measuring over 6 inches in diameter while the colors range from soft flesh and rose to the most dazzling scarlet and richest maroon purple.

These

Poppies are perfectly hardy, living through the winters with but little protection, increasing in size and beauty from year to year. **Price, pkt. 10c.**

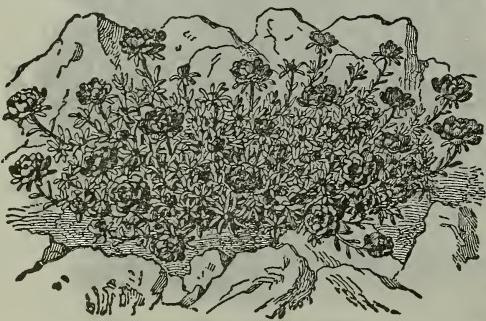
Double Mixed. A dazzling mixture of beautiful double, giant-flowering Poppies of the richest and brighter colors, as well as the daintiest and softest tints. **Price, pkt. 10c.**

Single Mixed. This mixture comprises all the leading, best single varieties. Will make a grand display. **Price, pkt. 5c.**

PORTULACA,

Sun Plant

This charming little annual is unrivaled for brilliancy among plants of low growth. Will bloom abundantly all summer in a dry, hot location where most other plants would soon die. The flowers are of the richest colors and make a beautiful border. **Price, Single, mixed colors, pkt. 5c. Double, mixed colors, pkt. 10c.**



Portulaca.

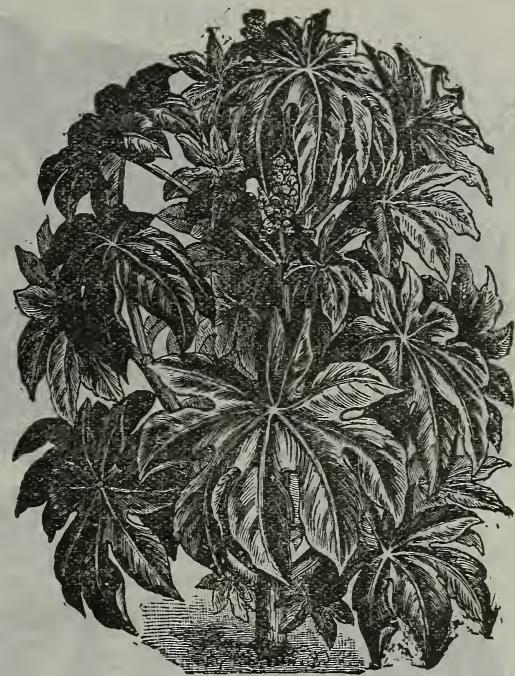


Poppies.

RICINUS.

Castor Oil Plant.

Mixed. Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives to the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects. Grown as a specimen, it makes a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves of glossy green, or bronzed metallic hue and long spikes of scarlet, or of green, prickly fruit; a dozen plants in a large bed show a glorious mound of glistening colors and may be admired from a long distance; planted thickly it soon forms a handsome screen or hedge. Very effective when grouped with Cannas, Dahlias and other tall-growing plants. Easily grown from seed and makes a rapid, vigorous growth in rich soil. **Price**, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Ricinus, or Castor Oil Plant.



Salpiglossis, or Painted Tongue.

Large Flowering Mixed. Very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers which are purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue or almost black, beautifully marbled and pencilled. Our strain is a notable improvement on the ordinary variety in that the plants are more compact in growth and the flowers are much larger in size and more richly colored and very singularly beautiful veinnings of gold. These are the only flowers, to our knowledge, that show a glint of gold in their coloring. Sow seed in the house, and as they are rather delicate about being transplanted the young plants should be well hardened off or placed in small pots, so that no check may be experienced when set out in the garden. **Price**, pkt. 10c.

SALVIA.

Scarlet Sage.

Salvia is among the most brilliantly colored of garden flowers and extremely useful for bedding; also valuable for pot culture. Blooms are borne in long spikes well above the foliage and continue to flower for a long time. Start early indoors and transplant into light soil 1 to 2 feet apart. Tender perennials, but bloom the first season; height 2 to 3 feet.

Splendens. Gorgeous plants, with numerous spikes of intensely vivid scarlet flowers 10 to 12 inches in length. Continues to flower profusely all summer and fall. Of easy growth. The most popular Salvia in cultivation. **Price**, pkt. 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS.

Fine Mixed. An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of gay, butterfly-like flowers, beautifully marked and spotted, closely resembling some species of Orchids. For winter blooming in pots the Schizanthus is one of the most desirable of all flowers. In our strain the large flower spikes are decidedly superior in size of bloom and brilliancy of coloring. Hardy annual, about 20 inches high. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

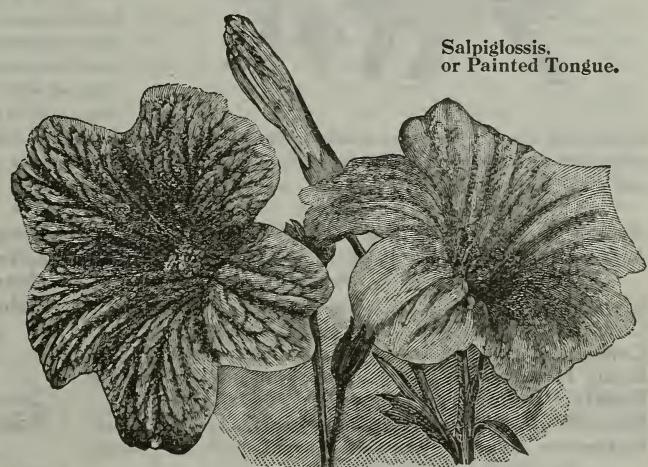
SNAPDRAGON.

Antirrhinum.

Mixed. The Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year as annuals. Its bright colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest. Their rich spikes are beautiful for cutting, and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground, plants will bloom in July and August. **Price**, pkt. 5c.

SUNFLOWER.

Large Double Flowering. Grows 4 feet high and produces a strikingly ornamental and symmetrical large double flower on the top of the stalk and one with short stem on each leaf joint. These stately, old-fashioned flowers are coming into special favor as a background for lawns and in front of fences, also as a screen to hide unsightly places. Hardy annual. **Price**, pkt. 5c.



Salpiglossis,
or Painted Tongue.



Selected Sweet Peas

There is no flower grown that is more admired by all than the Sweet Pea, with its dainty colors and delicate perfume. For bouquets, vases, corsage and buttonhole wear, they are invaluable. Through the skill of specialists it has become a much larger and lovelier flower than before it became so popular. The plants are more robust, dwarf, branching and bloom more freely. For garden decoration it is now largely grown in clumps, and in separate colors. Our list includes most of the best kinds introduced to date and we recommend them unreservedly.

Culture. Early in spring make a trench about 4 inches deep in rich mellow soil, so arranged that no water can stand in it and plant the seed in the bottom, covering no more than 10 inches. Sweet Peas, particularly the white seeded sorts, are often a little difficult to start. If the soil is too dry they will remain a long time without germinating; if it is too wet and cold they will not sprout at all. In soils at all heavy, or composed largely of clay, put about 1 inch of sand in the bottom of the trench and sow the seed on this, covering with more sand. Cover the row with a board to shed the rain and protect the soil from the hot sun but remove this as soon as the young plants appear. When the plants are about 5 inches high gradually fill up the trench and furnish some support for the vines to run upon. Brush is really the only good support, and wire trellis should only be used when brush is not available. The rows of Sweet Peas should run from east to west to give them full exposure to the sun all day. The roots should not be allowed to become too dry. Water applied thoroughly about once a week is usually better than light sprinkling more frequently. Just as soon as the flowers appear, they must be picked every day carefully, and not allow a single one to go to seed, as this

would stop the further production of flowers. When the plants begin to bloom, an application of Nitrate of Soda dissolved in water at the rate of 1 ounce to 5 gallons (applied to the soil only) will aid materially in increasing the crop and also the size of the flowers.

America. Bright blood-red, striped or white.

Aurora. Flowers extra large, wings flaked and striped, bright orange-salmon on white ground.

Blanch Ferry. Pink and white.

Countess of Radnor. Delicate lavender.

Captain of the Blues. Standard purple, wings blue.

Emily Henderson. Large, pure white, early, profuse.

Firefly. Beautiful brilliant red.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kinyon. Grand deep primrose and yellow.

Katherine Tracy. Exquisite bright pink. A large, perfect flower, very profuse.

King Edward VII. Rich crimson-scarlet, very large.

Lovely. Deep rose, shading to pale pink, large and fine.

Navy Blue. Dark indigo blue and violet.

Othello. Splendid large dark brown, chocolate red.

Price, any one of the above 13 varieties, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Clinton Quality Mixture. Comprising the finest Eckford's and other new, choice large-flowering varieties
Price, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; lb. 75c.

Eckford's Mixed. Comprised of Eckford varieties only. **Price,** pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c; lb. 60c.



Stocks

STOCKS.

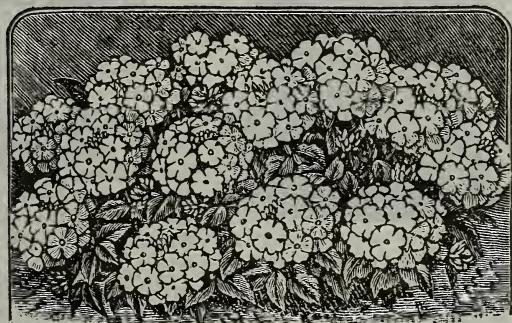
Large Flowering Mixed. From the general make-up of the great Stock family, no desirable quality seems to have been omitted. The plants have good habit, fine leaves, beautiful and fragrant flowers in all refined colors, a long season of lavish bloom, vigor and adaptability to many conditions of culture. Such plants naturally have many uses; we find them unsurpassed for bedding, edgings, pot-culture, house or conservatory decoration and for cutting. To secure fine early flowers, sow under glass in March or April, transplanting the seedlings when an inch high into other pots or boxes, or into fine soil spread over some discarded hot-bed. In showery May weather, transfer to garden beds of deep, rich soil, setting the plants about a foot apart. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more dwarf and compact habit. For later flowers, sowings may be made in the open ground in May. If plants that begin to bloom late are carefully lifted and potted in fall, they will flower finely all winter in a house that is tolerably cool and moist. The blooms are very lasting. Average height, 1 to 1½ feet. Price, pkt. 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM

Finest Single Mixed. For display in the garden Sweet William is unsurpassed. The plants produce a succession of flower clusters, thus affording splendid bloom for several weeks. The colors are exceedingly varied, ranging from white through many shades of rose, lilac, red, carmine, crimson, maroon to nearly black, usually two shades to each plant. The seed can be planted in the spring in open ground and will blossom in the fall or the following spring; or it can be sown in August and will make fine blooming plants for the summer following. They make excellent cut-flowers. Hardy perennial; 1½ feet high. Price, pkt. 5c.

VERBENA.

Finest Mammoth Mixed. The Verbena has been wonderfully improved during the past fifty years in form and size of flower truss and thrives particularly well in American soil. For vases in beds on the lawn, for borders, mounds, vases and window boxes there is no plant that excels it, and it is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. If sown in open ground in May they will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots in winter they will flower sooner and may be had in constant bloom from June even until after the early, light frosts. Seed should be soaked in lukewarm water before planting and care taken that the soil be very rich. Verbenas can be grown from cuttings, but seedlings are more vigorous and produce more flowers, all being showy and often the clusters have a delicate fragrance. In rich soil, single plants of this pretty annual creeper, flowering the first season, will carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter with neat foliage and scores of fine flower umbels. Our seed will produce healthy plants, with large flowers of fine colors. Price, pkt. 10c.



Mammoth Verbenas.



Zinnias.

ZINNIAS.

Youth and Old Age.

Finest Mixed. One of the most stately and showy border plants, with large double imbricated flowers which, when fully expanded, might easily be mistaken for dwarf Dahlias. Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously through the entire season as this hardy annual. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the newer strains. During the month of August, Zinnias are almost incomparably bright. We recommend a free use of them for groups, borders, garden lines and summer hedges. Sow seed in the open ground early in spring. Average height, 1½ to 2 feet. Our mixture includes very choice colors and produce large, handsome flowers. Price, pkt. 5c.

WELL SATISFIED WITH OUR SEEDS.

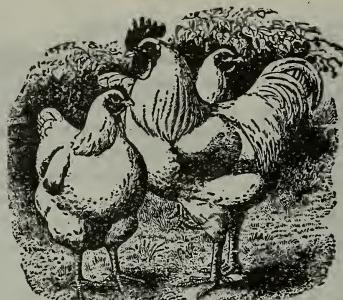
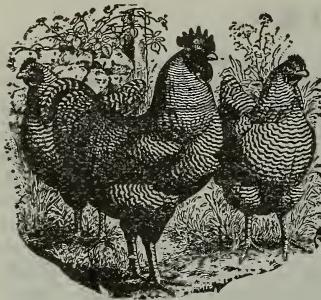
Goodhue, Minn., July 30th, 1911

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—The rape we bought of you last spring grew fine. We sowed 30 acres with this seed. We also bought some of your sweet corn which is now ready for use. We are well pleased with your seed.

Yours truly,

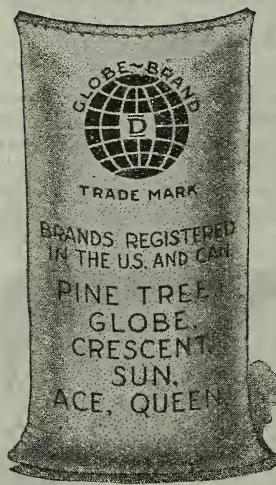
JOHN SCHAFER.



POULTRY SUPPLIES.

We carry a complete line of Poultry Supplies, including feeds, remedies, etc., which are absolutely the best that experience can suggest or money can buy. Our poultry feeds show the highest percentage of protein and fat contents.

Our Sun Chick Starter, Crescent Chick Feed, and Globe Scratch Feed mixtures are selected, re-cleaned stock, free from dust and dirt and are strictly high grade. These feeds are licensed and branded to conform with the State Food Laws of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas. If you have never used these feeds, try them and see how greatly the productive capacity of your hens will increase. It will pay you to try them. We make no charge for bags.



Globe Scratch Feed. It is necessary that hens be made to exercise for at least a part of their food to keep them in good health and best laying trim. With this point in view our Globe Scratch Feed is especially prepared, furnishing the largest variety of pure, clean grains and seeds suitable for laying hens. It contains no shells or grit. **Price**, 5 lbs. 15c; 10 lbs 25c; 25 lbs. 55c; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.80.

Crescent Chick Feed. For chicks three weeks old and over. Like all other feeds, this mixture embraces the best combination of seeds, grains, etc., that can be compounded for the purpose required. It gives the chicks quick growth and keeps them healthy. **Price**, 5 lbs. 20c; 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$2.10.

Sun Chick Starter. To be fed the first three weeks. It is essential to the proper nourishment of chicks that they be fed with food that can be thoroughly and easily digested. Our Sun Chick Starter is balanced to suit the needs of chicks from the day they emerge from their shells until they are three weeks old. It will raise more chicks than any other food. **Price**, 5 lbs. 20c; 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$2.25.

Crushed Oyster Shell. The most frequent cause of hens not laying is the absence in the food of carbonate of lime. As crushed oyster shells contain pure carbonate of lime, it supplies, when fed to poultry, the most essential element, and greatly aids in the foundation of the egg. Our oyster shells are ground from selected stock, carefully screened and free from dust. **Price**, coarse for fowls, fine for chicks, 5 lbs. 10c; 10 lbs. 15c; 25 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. 80c.

Crushed Bone. Poultry raisers should not neglect to use sufficient bone, it contains lime as well as animal matter. Bone when burnt is of little value, but when crushed or ground raw supplies the component parts of an egg—white, yolk and shell. It should be kept in a convenient place in the apartment of laying hens. They will consume large quantities of it and it aids wonderfully in egg production. **Price**, 5 lbs. 20c; 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Ground Bone. It is hardly possible to get along without Ground Bone in raising small chickens and young turkeys. The development of their frames require a more liberal assimilation of bone producing material than can be afforded by the usual articles of food. **Price**, 5 lbs. 20c; 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Swift's Blood Meal. Contains 87 per cent protein. May be fed alone or in such combination as suits the feeder. A pound of blood Meal contains as much protein as 11 pounds of corn, hence it is very economical. It is a wonderful egg-maker. **Price**, 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

Swift's Beef Scraps. These beef scraps are rich in materials which make bone, muscle and lean meat. They insure health, thrift and vigor and satisfy the natural craving of the bird's system for flesh-food in some form. **Price**, 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. 95c; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Alfalfa Meal. This stands at the head as a green food and should be recognized by all poultrymen as one of the pillars of success in poultry raising. It is the regulator of health of flock. It should be fed freely in the wet mash. It can also be advantageously fed slightly moistened. It has a larger amount of protein and has about twice the food value of any other similar product. **Price**, 5 lbs. 15c; 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.80.

New Domestic Sunflower Seed. An excellent food for fowls. They eat it greedily, fatten well on it and attain a bright, lustrous plumage and strong, healthy condition. **Price**, 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.35; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.75.

Mica Spar Grit. This grit is undoubtedly more universally used than any other. It is light gray in color and heavily impregnated with mica and other materials that are beneficial to poultry. As hens have no teeth they should be kept constantly supplied with some sharp material to grind and masticate their food. Mica Spar Grit is not only sharp and hard, but its properties are such that it acts as a tonic and contributes largely to the health and productive power of the fowl. **Price**, coarse for fowls, fine for chicks, 5 lbs. 10c; 10 lbs. 15c; 25 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. 85c.

Charcoal. As Charcoal aids digestion, purifies the crop and blood, and regulates the bowels, it is absolutely necessary that fowls, either old or young, should be given some if you would keep your flock in a healthy condition. This charcoal is especially prepared for poultry. It does not contain any foreign matter or anything that will be harmful to the chickens or ducks in any way whatever. Price, 5 lbs. 20c; 10 lbs. 35c; 25 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.75.

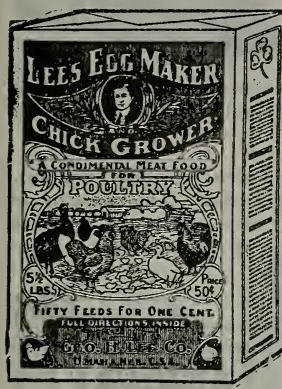
Lee's Egg Maker. Should be fed every month in the year to all penned-up poultry; to little chicks after they are 10 days old; to hens and pullets during the moulting season; and as an egg-producer during the winter months.

Lee's Egg Maker is largely granulated blood (deodorized), the most highly concentrated form of meat food, one pound of which is equal to 16 pounds of fresh meat, and with an actual tested protein feeding value in excess of 80 per cent. There is not one ounce of bran, sand, shell or other cheap and worthless filler in this product. It is specifically a meat food whose sole purpose is to supply those essential ele-

ments invariably deficient in other prepared poultry foods. Lee's Egg Maker is clean, wholesome, thoroughly sterilized, and absolutely free from maggots and other vermin so common to the ordinary commercial brands of meat foods. Price, 25-lb. pail, \$2.00; 5½-lb. package, 50c; 2½-lb. package, 25c.

Lee's Insect Powder. This is the round package in red and yellow—entirely different in appearance, and equally different in effectiveness from other insect poisons offered in powdered form. It isn't difficult to make a poison for insects. What requires skill and knowledge is to make a preparation that will actually destroy vermin on an animal and with no injury to the animal itself. Here is where Lee's product is different. It is thoroughly effective as a destroyer of vermin and absolutely harmless to the chick. Prepared in large 1½-lb. sprinkler-top cans. Price, each, 25c; postpaid 40c.

Lee's Lice Killer. There's only one safe, sure and economical way to rid your poultry and poultry-houses of all vermin, and this is by using Lee's Lice Killer, its always good; it destroys all vermin—lice, mites, jiggers, bedbugs, etc., whether in the poultry-house or on the bodies of the fowls, and does its work thoroughly and effectively. Lee's Lice Killer is a distillate of coal-tar and sulphur products. The gases, carried over at a stated temperature, are condensed into a liquid and instantly put into air-tight receptacles wherein the gas contained in the fluid is held and retained for its special insecticidal qualities. It don't require contact with the vermin for Lee's Lice Killer to kill. Painted or sprinkled on roosts or dropping-boards an hour before roosting time it kills, not only the mites or lice with which it comes in contact, but also all vermin on the bodies of the chickens. Price, quart, 35c; ½ gal. 60c; gal. \$1.00.



Germozone. Is the wonder of the poultry world—the biggest seller—the most popular poultry medicine ever placed on the market. The best preventative and cure for roup, cholera, bowel complaint and other poultry diseases, most of which usually originate from similar causes. Germozone goes to the seat of the trouble and, unless the disease is in its last stages, almost invariably effects a complete cure, and what is of more importance with none of the injurious after-effects so common with most poultry medicines. Given in the drinking water twice a week it cures disease, prevents contagion, and keeps the fowls in a healthy, vigorous condition. Prepared either in tablet or liquid form and will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. Price, 50c.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy. We have put out this remedy in such a form that it must be given in the drinking water, as the fever creates a continuous and violent desire for water. Most of the so-called cholera remedies on the market are powders directed to be given in the food. This preparation is entirely different from anything else ever put on the market, and can be absolutely relied upon as the most dependable cholera remedy made. It is tasteless and the bird will take it eagerly. It has a soothing, cooling effect on the hot and inflamed membranes and reduces the fever at once. For the treatment of Cholera, Indigestion, Bowel Trouble, Diarrhoea, and all kindred troubles in chicks or grown fowls, this remedy is excellent. It is the great common sense insurance against a great variety of the troubles known to poultrymen. It should be kept on hand by everyone who raises little chicks, as it will be needed at once on appearance of disease. We guarantee it to satisfy you. Price, 25c and 50c postpaid.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment. Thousands of little chicks are killed each year by head lice—the largest blood-sucking louse that infests poultry. Head lice cause more loss of chicks than all other causes combined, both directly and by weakening the chicks' health and affording opportunity for other troubles. Conkey's Head Lice Ointment is a carefully prepared, non-poisonous article with an agreeable odor, and is instant death to the murderous lice while absolutely harmless to the little chicks. It is unequalled for killing lice on little children. There is no practical way of killing head lice except with an application of ointment, and this is the best manufactured. It will pay for itself in saving one chick. Price, 1 oz. tin, 10c; 3 oz. tin, 25c, postpaid.

Conkey's Roup Cure. This Roup Cure is guaranteed by the manufacturers to cure roup in all its forms. It is simply put in drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. It prevents colds, and is unequalled for canker, especially in pigeons. It will save your fowls and make them profitable. Price, small size package, 50c; large size package, \$1.00, postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Laxative. A reliable laxative is often needed by itself, or in connection with another poultry remedy. Oils, salts, aloes, etc., are often harmful, but you will find Conkey's Poultry Laxative a harmless and dependable laxative or purgative according to the dose. It is compounded for poultry especially, is always of the same strength, and does its work thoroughly without depleting the energy or usefulness of the fowl. Will give immediate relief. It is a great help to the man who makes money from poultry. No trouble to follow directions which are given on each package. **Price**, 25c, postpaid.

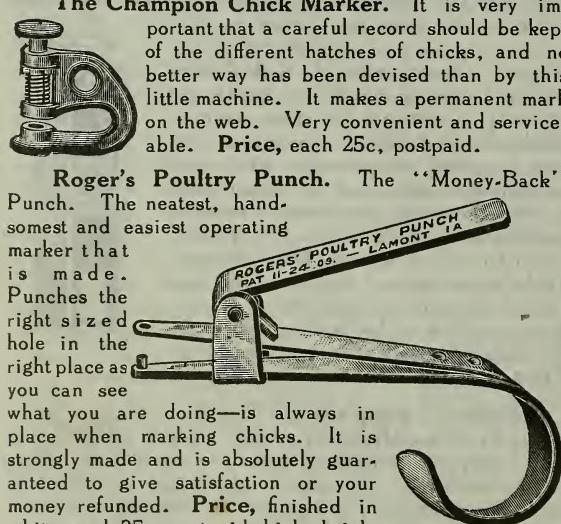
Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy. This is one of the greatest chick life savers ever put out. Thousands and thousands of little chicks die each year from this fatal White Diarrhoea. The disease long baffled scientists and practical poultrymen alike. Many are still arguing as to just what causes this terrible pasty discharge which each year carries off from 60 to 75 per cent of all chicks hatched. Whether it is the germs Coccidium Tenuelum or the Bacterium Pollorum scientists may argue, but we know this: Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy in the drinking water kills the specific organism which causes the disease and saves the hatch. Use it as a preventative when hens are laying, because it will then prevent this deadly organism from developing in the egg. If a hen is used for hatching make her take Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy in the drinking water, so that there will be no chance of infection from droppings. This is preventative treatment. **Price**, package 50c, postpaid; liquid 50c, not mailable.

China Nest Egg. With these eggs there is no danger of getting stale eggs mixed with fresh ones, nor of the hens breaking them and acquiring the habit of egg eating. **Price**, 2 for 5c; 12 for 25c. By mail add 5c per dozen.

Lamp Egg Tester. Why not candle your eggs at home? You can then sell them as freshly candled stock, thus securing the highest market price. This egg tester is simple, inexpensive and will do the work successfully. It is made of tin plate, with heavy carriage cloth and can be used on any common lamp. **Price**, 25c; postpaid, 35c.

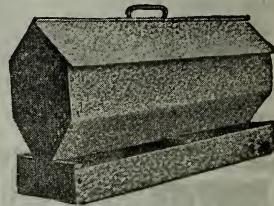
The Champion Chick Marker. It is very important that a careful record should be kept of the different hatches of chicks, and no better way has been devised than by this little machine. It makes a permanent mark on the web. Very convenient and serviceable. **Price**, each 25c, postpaid.

Roger's Poultry Punch. The "Money-Back" Punch. The neatest, handsomest and easiest operating marker that is made. Punches the right sized hole in the right place as you can see what you are doing—is always in place when marking chicks. It is strongly made and is absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money refunded. **Price**, finished in white, each 25c, postpaid; high, bright nickel finish, each 35c, postpaid.



Pettesy's Perfect Poultry Punch. Makes a sharp, clean cut, thus avoiding injury or tearing the web. Very convenient for the pocket and a great favorite with poultrymen. **Price**, 25c, postpaid.

Lee's Chick Feeder. Considerable waste is occasioned by feeds, grits, etc., being placed in pans and low dishes, and the chicks and fowls scratching them out. Lee's Chick Feeders work automatically, the material working down into feed spaces as fast as the fowls consume it. They are made with two and three compartments with partitions between them to prevent mixing. Lee's Chick Feeders are the best and most popular chick feeders on the market. **Price**, 2 compartments, 30c; 3 compartments, 50c.



Conkey's Nox-i-cide. (Formerly called Taroline). This is the poultryman's best friend. The majority of dangerous poultry diseases may be traced to the presence of germs which thrive in filth and uncleanliness. Conkey's Nox-i-cide is a soluble disinfectant, deodorant and germ destroyer. It mixes with water, in correct proportion for using, one gallon making 101 gallons of ready-to-use liquid.

It is the cheapest and most effective article of its kind ever put out. For poultry, it is an unexcelled article for cleaning and purifying the houses, runs, brooders, founts, and utensils. For household use it is of wonderful value in almost every department. It is unequalled for the sick room, and for purifying everything about the house, barns and outhouses. It is excellent for all live stock and is a high-grade sheep dip. It cures cuts, galls, scratches, thrush, cracks, fissures, etc. It is an ideal stable disinfectant, as it removes odors, prevents flies from breeding, and sweetens and purifies everything it touches. It is excellent for the kennels. It cures eczema and skin diseases generally, even for humanity. It is also a most excellent shaving wash. There is hardly a place in all domestic economy where Nox-i-cide will be dispensed with after it has once been tried. **Price**, 1 pint, 35c; 1 quart, 60c; 2 quarts, 90c; 1 gallon, \$1.50; 5 gallons, (jacketed) \$6.50; 10 gallons, (jacketed) \$11.50. Express extra.



Lee's Head-Lice Ointment. Nothing is more annoying than head lice on chicks; nothing will more quickly sap the chicks' vitality. Chicks raised by the "hen" method are especially bothered in this way. Lee's Head-Lice Ointment is thoroughly effective, inexpensive, and easy to apply. **Price**, 2-oz. boxes, each, 15c, postpaid.

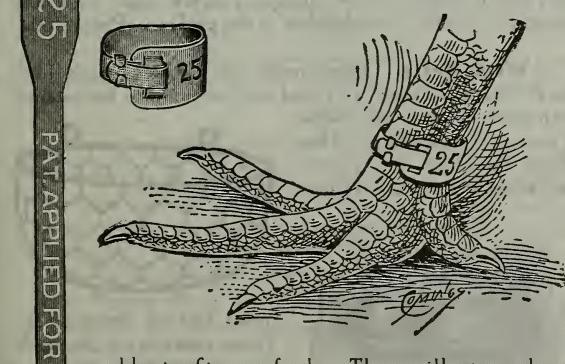
Cholerine. Is a liquid food for fowls. It purifies and builds up the constitution. It is a tonic, a blood purifier, a body builder, a fat maker and greatest egg producer. Cholerine given in the drinking water 3 times a week keeps the fowls in a healthy vigorous condition. It can also be given in soft food. Two tablespoonfuls of Cholerine to one gallon of water, put in a jar of grain or soft feed and soak over night. Feed to fowls 2 or 3 times a week as a fattener and egg producer. A trial will convince you. **Price**, 50c per bottle.

Quality Grit and Shell Box. No poultryman can really afford to be without this handy labor saving device. This box or hopper is well made of heavy galvanized iron. It has three compartments, and may be used for feeding grit, oyster shell and charcoal; or grit, shell and granulated bone. It feeds automatically and prevents waste. With this self-feeding box hung up on the side walls of the pen, the birds can help themselves at all times and the supply is kept clean. Top has hinged lid and slants to prevent birds roosting on box. These boxes are indispensable for feeding grit, shells, charcoal, etc. **Price**, each 60c.

Quality Dry Feed Hopper. Dry feeding is becoming very popular. It has proved to be a satisfactory, economical and labor saving method of feeding poultry. Hopper is well made of heavy galvanized iron, has a hinged lid and being made of metal affords freedom from dampness and mold. For dry feeding both hard grain mixtures and dry mash, this hopper is superior. Has two compartments, one for dry mash or mixed grain holding about six quarts, the other for either grain or beef scraps, holding about three quarts.

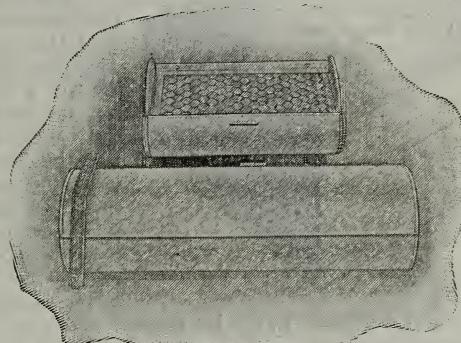
We recommend this hopper for dry feeding or to give the birds a chance to balance their own ration. Top of box has a sharp pitch or angle, so the birds cannot roost on it. **Price**, each 80c.

Improved Champion Leg Band. The oldest and most popular band on the market. This band is made in one piece and is adjust-



able to fit any fowl. They will stay where you put them. Held by double lock, it is impossible for them to lose off. Made of aluminum. **Price**, per doz. 15c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 45c; 100 for 80c. Numbered to suit. (Not made in Pigeon sizes).

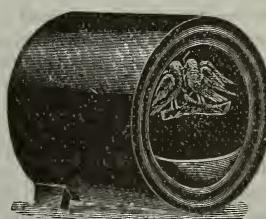
Quality Food Hopper. This is the latest improved and most serviceable food hopper ever made. It possesses all the advantages of other hoppers, together with additional advantages not possessed by other makes. It beats all



other hoppers a dozen ways. It is the only Food Hopper that allows the hens to reach all the food, and at the same time is protected by screen to prevent waste. It is guaranteed to feed freely and not clog. It is more effective than any other hopper in preventing waste. It is absolutely rat and dust proof. It is most simple to open and shut—one hand does it. It will feed twice as many hens as any other hopper of the same capacity. Every hopper you buy saves one. In other words you need buy only half as many if you get the Quality Hopper. It takes up less room in the house than any other hopper. It is the best looking and best made hopper on the market. It is the only hopper that allows the screen to be removed entirely for cleaning or other purposes. It is the easiest hopper to fill—a time saver. Remove screen, fill hopper and drop screen back on top of food. It is the only hopper having metal bound screen. These hoppers are superior and indispensable to poultrymen. Once used, always used. **Price**, \$1.25.

Earthenware Drinking Fountain. The importance of plenty of pure, clean water for fowls of all ages and sizes is recognized by all poultrymen. This Earthenware Drinking Fountain will be found to meet the needs of the case exactly. It is made in two sections, can be cleaned very easily and if water is frozen it can be refilled without trouble. The chicks cannot get into the basin to foul the water or to drown; and they will not roost on the top of it. **Price**, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon 35c; 1 gallon 50c; 2 gallons 80c.

Stone Drinking Fountains. These require but little description and are of the best and most popular fountains ever invented for poultry of all sizes. They are strong and so made that they cannot be overturned. They are easily filled and kept in a sanitary condition. The supply water is always cool, sweet and fresh. The little chicks cannot get chilled. If you have no drinking fountain for your poultry we urge you to buy one of these. **Price**, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, 30c; 1 gallon, 45c. Unless ordered with other goods add 10c each for packing charges.



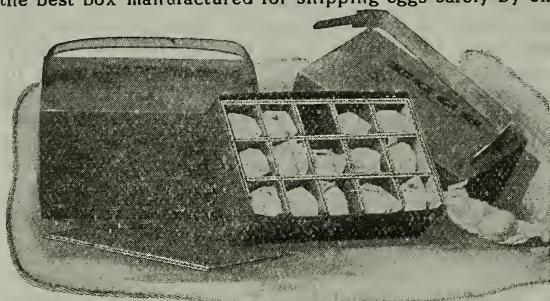
New Sanitary Poultry Nest.

Gets all the eggs. Keeps them clean.
Keeps them cool in hot weather.

The sanitary nest is indispensable for the poultrymen and poultry women because when your hens lay you are sure of getting all the eggs. They have no chance to break or eat them. In the spring when the ground is wet the hens are running in the barnyard or poultry yard and their feet are dirty and filthy, the sanitary nest prevents them from stepping on the eggs thus keeping them perfectly clean, and you prefer a clean egg whether for your own table or for market. They certainly

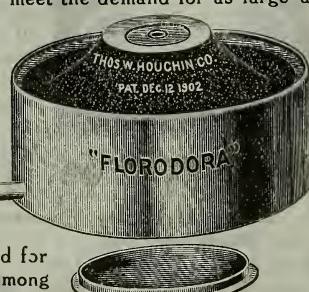
bring a higher price. In the hot summer days when it takes only a few hours for the egg to get stale by continuous heating and cooling the sanitary nest is indispensable. There is no chance for artificial heat, as the egg drops to the receptacle underneath. It also prevents the broody hen from setting until you want her to set. A proportionate number of nests for your chickens should be about a dozen for every 50 hens. This is without a doubt the greatest poultry nest ever invented. A trial will convince you. Price, 75c each.

Eyrie Egg Shipping Box. This is without doubt, the best box manufactured for shipping eggs safely by ex-

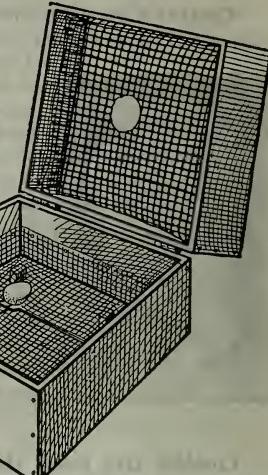


press. It is made of heavy corrugated cardboard; is very strong, light and convenient. The handle, when put in place, locks the box and it cannot be tampered with while in transit. Price, No. 1, holds 15 eggs, each 15c; \$1.50 per doz. No. 2, holds 30 eggs, each 25c; \$2.50 per doz.

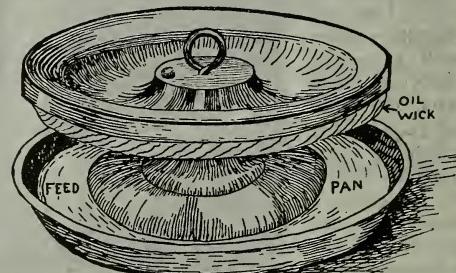
The Florodora Powder Gun. This Insect Powder gun has been made to meet the demand for as large a gun as can be held in the hand. Holds $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of powder and is especially adapted for spraying plants and animals. The Florodora Powder Gun is without a doubt the only gun on the market that is adapted for inserting Insect Powder among the feathers of poultry, etc. Can be used with or without the sprayer. Price, 25c. By mail 10c extra.



Rat Annihilator. Rats cause more damage than all other destructive agencies, fire, floods, cyclones and earthquakes. Rat Annihilator, the modern rat destroyer, kills and completely consumes the body of the rodent, leaving no resultant odor. Send us an order for a dozen packages, which is a sufficient quantity to permit of a thorough distribution on your premises, use as directed and if it does not kill your rats, leaving no odor, we will refund the purchase price to you. Price, pkg. 15c; 1 doz. \$1.75.

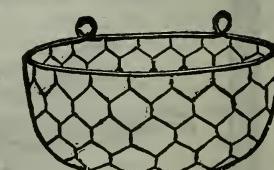
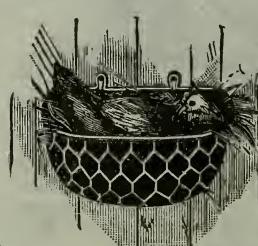


Automatic Chick Greaser. The greatest drawback in raising chickens is vermin. It is impossible for young chicks that are infested with lice to make a rapid, thrifty growth so as to be profitable to the poultryman. It is the large lice which collect on the heads of young chickens, which cause them to droop and die; and formerly the only way to get rid of these lice was to catch each chick and



rub grease on its head; but this slow and tedious method is not necessary since the invention of the automatic chick greaser. The wick around the upper part of the greaser is saturated with oil (a mixture of two-thirds lard and one-third kerosene or black oil) and every chick which eats out of the pan will get its head thoroughly greased in a very few minutes. This apparatus saves much time and trouble and adds considerable to the profits. Price, 60c.

Wire Nests. These nests are strongly made from heavy Japanned steel wire and are intended to be fastened with screws, or screw hooks if wanted removable. They afford no place for vermin and allow the air to circulate



freely and are always clean. These nests are high grade and are not to be compared with the cheap nests now being sold by the catalogue houses. Price, each 15c; per dozen \$1.50.

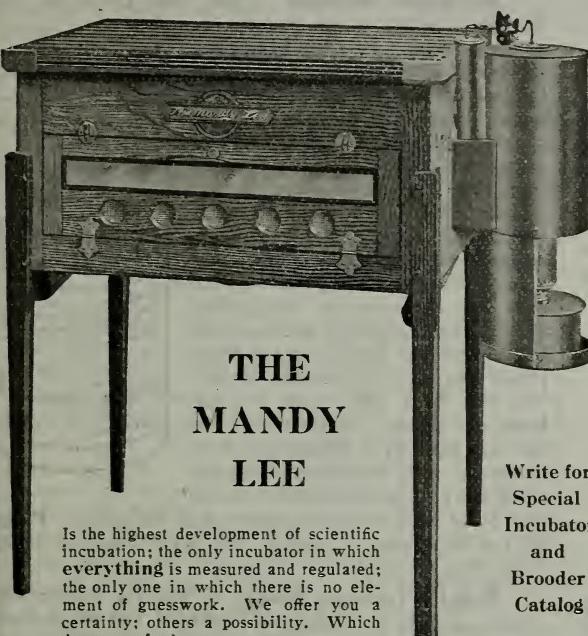
THE 1912 IMPROVED MANDY LEE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

The zenith of success has been attained in the perfection of Mandy Lee Incubators. They are different, in every essential feature, from every other make of incubator on the market. We all know that just three things are required to make 90 and 100 per cent hatches every time, and in any season, climate, or altitude, and those three things are:

1st, correct heat; 2nd, correct ventilation; 3rd, correct moisture. It takes these three features—no more and no less—and they must be in perfect harmony and capable of separate regulation and control: Heat to develop the germ; Ventilation to purify the air of the egg-chamber; Moisture to assist in rotting the shell, to regulate the rate of evaporation of the egg substance, and to prevent the inner membrane from becoming tough. Only in the Mandy Lee are all three of these essentials combined and working in perfect harmony, one with the other. It is the only incubator that is under the absolute control of the operator; the only one in which heat, ventilation, and moisture—not one, but all three—can be made and maintained at the eggs, in any desired amount, during each of the 21 days of incubation; the only one with which there are definite directions for handling each of these three essential features every day. The only incubator with which favorable hatching conditions can be made and maintained at the eggs during the entire period of incubation and regardless of what conditions may obtain on the outside of the machine—and the only one that meets these requirements is the Mandy Lee. The big Mandy Lee scoop for 1912 is the new automatic regulator which automatically regulates and adjusts in correct relation, one to the other, heat, moisture and ventilation. It gives more ventilation when more ventilation is needed; it cuts down moisture and increases ventilation when heat runs high, while

THE MANDY LEE

Is the highest development of scientific incubation; the only incubator in which **everything** is measured and regulated; the only one in which there is no element of guesswork. We offer you a certainty; others a possibility. Which do you prefer?



Write for
Special
Incubator
and
Brooder
Catalog

at the same instant correcting the increase of heat. It works while the operator is away or asleep and insures uniform and big hatches of strong chicks. The Mandy Lee is constructed of air-dried California Redwood, the best wood known for incubator use as it does not readily crack, warp or shrink. Buy the incubator of certainty—The Mandy Lee. The extra chicks it will hatch for you in one season will more than pay for its purchase price.

PRICES

60-egg, wt. crated 75 lbs. \$10.00. 120-egg, wt. crated 145 lbs. \$21.00. 150-egg, wt. crated 160 lbs. \$24.00.
75-egg, wt. crated 80 lbs. \$13.00. 100-egg, wt. crated 135 lbs. \$18.00. 200-egg, wt. crated 200 lbs. \$27.00.

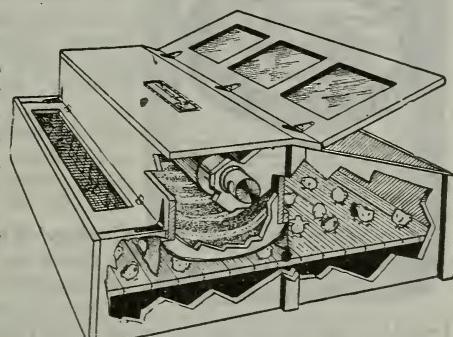
MANDY LEE BROODERS.

"Hovers 'em like a hen."

The Lee idea of a brooder is a soft, contact heat, where the chicks can nestle up against a warm body, but breathing a cooler air; a brooder in which each chick can regulate its own degree of warmth; in fact, the nearest possible imitation of an old hen. The hover is long and narrow, with curtain along both sides, and a heavy blanket bottom which curves down almost to the floor in the middle. This blanket is heated (on the upper side) by heating pipes which pass through the hover box, to the temperature of the hen's body. It's direct contact heat in its most perfect form. The illustration given here shows a sectional view of the brooder—entire end cut away to show its "inside" workings.

PRICE

One size only—Holds 100 to 150 Chicks.....\$13.00.



The Tycos Hygrometer. Moisture of air humidity is of utmost importance as regulating the brittleness or rottenness of the egg shell, the size of the chick in the shell and the development of the air cell in the end of the egg. Some incubators require much less applied moisture than others but everything depends on the rate of ventilation and the dryness of the air. The Tycos Hygrometer measures moisture as accurately as a thermometer measures heat. It is the only one that measures moisture correctly at incubator temperatures. Price, \$1.75 postpaid.

The Tycos Hang Up Thermometer. The adjustment of a thermometer in an incubator is of great importance. In an incubator having a flat egg tray, as in the Mandy Lee, the thermometer must be adjusted so that the center of the bulb is just even with the top of the egg. The Tycos Hang Up Thermometer can be adjusted to any height. Price, 60c each; postpaid 65c.

Tycos Brooder Thermometer. Price, 35c each; postpaid 40c.

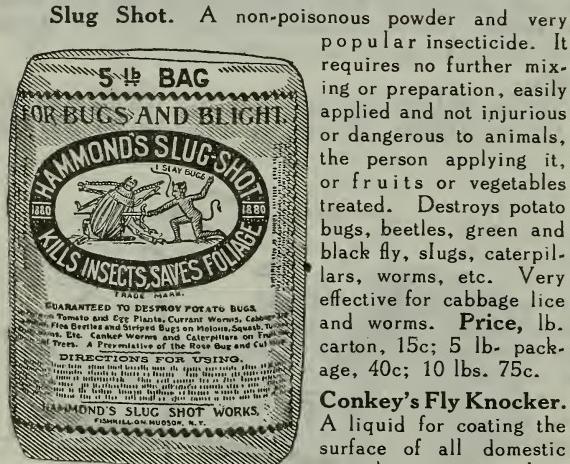
Tycos Thermometer with legs, for any incubator. Price, 60c each; postpaid.

INSECTICIDES.

ABOUT MAILING.—Powders and Soaps (those offered by the pound), non-poisonous, can be sent by mail if 15c per pound is added to the prices to pay postage. Fluids (those offered by the quart, etc.) and poisonous powders are not mailable.

Arsenate of Lead. For all leaf-eating insects. Rapidly taking the place of Paris Green. Its great advantages are that it adheres well to the foliage and spraying does not have to be repeated as it does not readily wash off by rain. Does not injure tender foliage. Use in proportions of 2 to 3 pounds Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water, or 2 to 4 pounds of Lead to 100 gallons of water if a weaker solution is desired. You can judge best by your local conditions and uses. **Price.** lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 20 lbs. \$3.75.

Hellebore. This is one of the best Insecticides for general use on plants and vegetable foliage. Destroys insects that eat the leaves and flowers, such as Slugs, Caterpillars, Currant Worms, Gut Worms, Rose Bugs and, in fact, most all eating insects that pester the gardener and grower of plants. Hellebore is easily applied, safe to use, and can be applied either dry or in water. When used with water, 1 ounce to 3 gallons is the usual proportion. If used dry as it is, it is applied by dusting. Hellebore is less poisonous than Paris Green and safer to use when fruit is nearly ripe. The quality of our Hellebore is absolutely pure. **Price,** lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 25 lbs. or over, 16c per lb.



from the buzzing, biting, annoying insect pests that make life a burden to those animals during the summer and fall. When applied with a sprayer it requires but a few minutes to go over the animal. A cow will give double the quantity of milk, and a horse will do more work and keep in better condition if protected from insects. **Price,** half gal. 60c; gal. \$1.00.

Whale Oil Soap. Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs effect the bark, and for smearing on the trunks of trees to prevent worms from crawling up. This is a caustic Potash Soap made from pure fish oil and is free from animal fats or other adulteration. **Price,** lb. 20c; postpaid 35c.

Bordeaux Mixture. Save your crops by using Bordeaux Mixture, an insecticide and fungicide. This has been used for over twenty years and has stood the test by leading agricultural stations. There is no question about the necessity of spraying of fruits and vegetables. Sprayed crops produce from 15 to 25 per cent more. Sprayed fruit and vegetables sell for much higher prices. Bordeaux Mixture controls Apple Maggot, Bud Moths, Canker Worms, Godling Moths which make your apple wormy. It is deadly to all eating insects such as the squash bug, cucumber beetle, flea beetle, potato bug, etc. It controls blight. You may have poor crops and not know the reason. Possibly you do not know that blight causes the rot on tomatoes, your melon or cucumber patch may have withered up in twenty-four hours without your understanding the cause. **Price,** lb. box 30c (makes 5 gallons of spray); 5 lb box \$1.25; 10 lb. box \$5.25.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. A positive exterminator of all insect life on plants and flowers in and out of doors. Cheap and effective, and never fails to give satisfaction. Harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth. It also acts as a valuable fertilizer in renewing plant life. It rids the house of cockroaches and is a superior wash for dogs and all other animals. Prevents poultry lice. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. **Price,** 3 oz. cake, 10c, postpaid 13c (sufficient for 1½ gallons prepared solution); 8 oz. cake, 20c, postpaid 28c (sufficient for 4 gallons prepared solution).

Paris Green. Warranted strictly pure. Much harm and heavy loss has resulted in the past from the use of inferior grades of Paris Green. In several states Paris Green is sold only for agricultural purposes in original packages. This restriction was made necessary because Paris Green was being adulterated to such an extent by some harmless ingredient that costs less than Paris Green, and is not easily detected until it fails to do the work that strictly pure Paris Green ought to do. Leggett & Brother guarantee their brand to be absolutely pure and free from adulteration of any sort. Put up in labeled boxes. **Price,** ½ lb. box, 20c; 1 lb. box, 30c.

Lee's Dip. For cattle, sheep and hogs. A most effective disinfectant. It will be found of great value in many ways. Kills germs, ticks, lice, maggots and flees. Cures scab, cuts and bruises. Stops fermentation and decay. Recognized by all stockmen and breeders as indispensable on the farm. It leads all others in the four principal points of dip excellency—purity, strength, solubility and uniformity. **Price,** half gal. 75c; gal. \$1.25.



Hygeno A. (The Farmer's Friend.) Is a perfect disinfectant, parasiticide, germicide and antiseptic. For destroying germs or bacteria it has no equal. To all the lower forms of insect life such as ants, roaches, bed bugs, etc., contact with Hygeno A is death. In the household and in the garden and the orchard its use will be found most beneficial. By the use of Hygeno A the air is cleansed of noxious odors and not only made pleasant to the sense of smell, but sewer and similar deadly gases are robbed of their danger as well as their offensiveness.

One man writes, "I know that Hygeno A pays me. My home and surroundings are kept in a good sanitary condition and germs find no place to lodge. My buildings and stock are free from lice, ticks, etc., and the animals are all sleeker, fatter and in every way more profitable because of Hygeno A's use. Not only as a matter of health but as a dollar and cents proposition I use Hygeno A regularly."

To man or beast health is the greatest blessing the earth affords. Can you afford to be without it? **Price**, quart 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 50c; gal. 90c.

Knoxweed. (The Chemical Triumph of the age.) This chemical triumph of the age kills dandelions, thistles and other noxious weeds that destroy the beauty of the lawn. It is a liquid compound and is put up in handsome and attractive lithographed containers with dropper attached ready for use. A few drops applied to the heart or center of the weed and it dies, both head and root. If there are blossoms, prevent them from going to seed; by applying a few drops to them they will close up immediately, thus preventing the spread of the seed. With the proper use of the Knoxweed anyone can free their lawn of all weed pests, making it beautiful and attractive. No injury to the grass from using Knoxweed when applied as directed. No matter how wet or hot the weather, remember weeds grow just the same, and the more you dig at them the more they "stool" or spread from the root. Do not let them root all summer and freeze in the ground in the winter, only to come up in the spring and multiply. Kill them now and for all time make your lawn beautiful. Knoxweed will do

it for you. Knoxweed will positively do all we claim for it. **Price**, medium sized package, sufficient for an ordinary sized lawn, 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$1.50; gal. \$2.50. Knoxweed does not injure the soil.

Lime Sulphur Solution. Is used as a dormant spray on apples as late as convenient before the buds open. This spray is to prevent fungus troubles and also to destroy San Jose Scale and all other sucking insects. The solution should be diluted with 9 or 10 parts water, that is, one gallon of solution to 9 or 10 gallons of water. Put the water in the spray tank first and then the solution. This will not only destroy fungus and scale but will smooth up the bark and increase the size and color of the foliage. Lime Sulphur Solution can also be used with Arsenate of Lead in the Summer Spray diluted one part to 40 parts water for fungus trouble that may come in the warm weather. **Price**, qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon 40c; 1 gallon 75c.

Sterlingworth Plant Tablets. A new invigorator for house plants and vegetables. Sterlingworth Plant Tablets are a clean, odorless, concentrated, plant stimulant and invigorator. Their use promotes healthy, vigorous leaves and branches, and insures beautiful, luxuriant flowers. They build up the soil scientifically, and make frequent renewal of soil less important. The large amounts of



waste matter in what is commonly known as "liquid manure," and "bone plant foods," which pollute the soil, and are many times accompanied by disagreeable odors, are absent in these excellent stimulating tablets. If you want luxuriant, healthy plants, ferns and beautiful flowers, these tablets are just what you are looking for. **Price**, large box (250 tablets) sufficient for 35 plants 8 months 50c postpaid; medium size (100 tablets) sufficient for 35 plants 3 months 25c postpaid; trial size 10c.

Bird Seed.

The bird's good health and sweet song depends largely upon the seed that is fed. If you value the life of your bird don't feed it poor, unknown seed. Send your orders to us and be assured of absolutely fresh, pure and clean seed.

Canary Seed. This is a splendid feed for birds on account of its wonderful strength building ingredients. **Price**, 1 lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c. If by mail add 5c per lb.

Hemp. Considered by many as far superior to anything else. **Price**, 1 lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c. If by mail add 5c per lb.

Sunflower. For Parrots. The very best food obtainable for Parrots is the Sunflower seed. **Price**, 1 lb. 10c; 3 lbs. 25c. If by mail add 5c per lb.

Lettuce Seed. An excellent food for birds. **Price**, 1 lb. 20c. If by mail add 5c per lb.

Cashman's Bird Seed Mixture. This is without doubt the finest Bird Seed Mixture on the market. Put up in pound packages with a piece of Cuttle Fish Bone in each package. **Price**, 1 lb. 10c. If by mail add 5c per lb.

AN EXCELLENT STAND AND A FINE CROP.

Buffalo Lake, Minn., Jan. 13, 1913.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—The bushel of Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent corn I got from you last year I mixed with enough Minnesota No. 13 of my own selection for 22 acres. I had an excellent stand, also a fine crop. I want you to select me a bushel of Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent. I want to add to my seed every year until I have as good corn as they raise in the state. The clover seed I got from you last year was O. K. and I got a fine stand. Please send me your new catalogue.

Yours very truly,

MARK W. RICH.

SEEDS ARE VERY FINE.

Mineral Ridge, Ohio, March 22, 1912.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

I have received my seeds and they are very fine. I will let you know what kind of a crop I get, but if they do as good as last year they certainly will be all right.

Yours very truly,

CHRIST RIES.

A GOOD STAND OF MINNESOTA NO. 13 CORN.

Wheaton, Minn., July 17, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—We got a very good stand with the Minnesota No. 13 Seed Corn we bought of you. It is five feet high now and has started to tassel and silk out.

Yours very truly,

STATE BANK OF WHEATON,

B. B. Griffith. Cashier.

Sprayers, Cultivators, Etc.

Purchase a good, reliable spray pump—of sufficient size to do the work—and you will find the results to be amazing if you have never sprayed before. Not only will you gain individual benefit by keeping your own plants free from disease, but you will be contributing your share towards blotting from your community the various plant diseases and insects to which trees are subject. The sprayers we offer here are acknowledged by all users to be the acme of perfection. They are all first-class pumps and will do your spraying economically and effectively.

THE FAULTLESS SPRAYER.

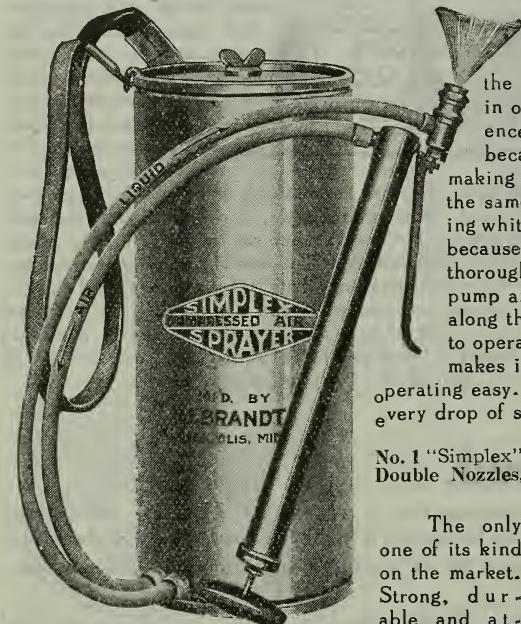
The Faultless Sprayer is adapted for the destroying of every kind of insect.

It is absolutely the best constructed sprayer of its class ever offered to the trade. For strength and durability it has no equal. The tapering point to air chamber gives great force to the spray, carrying it to the greatest possible distance. This tapering tube allows the air chamber to be fastened to the tank in the most substantial manner.

The tube air chamber is soldered to top of reservoir and also supported by a broad strap of metal passing over point of tube. The point of air chamber and small tube through which the liquid passes are thoroughly protected from damage in use or shipping. Piston rod is spring steel and cup leather plunger. Price, tin, 50c each; brass, \$1.00 each.



THE "SIMPLEX" SPRAYER.



This is without question the most practical machine of its kind on the market, as it has improvements applied that are absolutely necessary in order to make compressed air sprayers practical. It makes no difference if the tank is full or nearly empty the pressure is on the solution, because the pumping is done while the sprayer is in operation, thus making the pressure even at all times and causing the spray to come out with the same force, same width and density from beginning to end. For spraying whitewash and bordeaux mixture this sprayer is far superior to all others; because the automatic agitator always keeps the lime and other ingredients thoroughly suspended at all times. The shut-off nozzle is connected to the pump and is under perfect control of the operator. A lever is connected along the pump cylinder which gives a good leverage and makes it very easy to operate. The pump is made from heavy $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch brass tubing, which makes it very powerful, and a high pressure can be secured with the piston operating easy. The hose nipples are placed at the bottom of the tank, so that every drop of solution can be drained while in its ordinary operation.

PRICE

No. 1 "Simplex" Sprayer (brass) \$7.25 No. 2 "Simplex" Sprayer (galvanized) \$5.75
Double Nozzles, \$1.50. No. 2 Caps, \$.50. Tree Extention (2 feet), \$.50.

The "Easy" Sprayer.

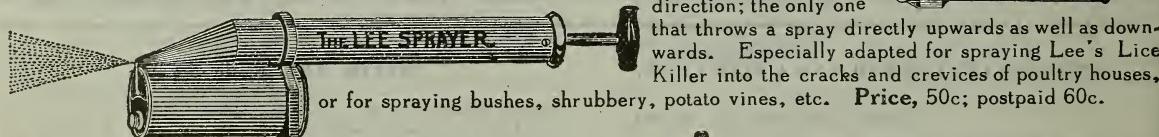
The only one of its kind on the market. Strong, durable and at-



tractive. Has a large and strong pump and is equipped with a shut-off nozzle. Can be used for whitewashing, disinfecting, etc., and is very desirable for small gardens. It is built of galvanized steel. Holds 1 gal. Price, \$3.25.

The Lee Sprayer.

The only sprayer on the market that will spray the entire contents of can in any direction; the only one

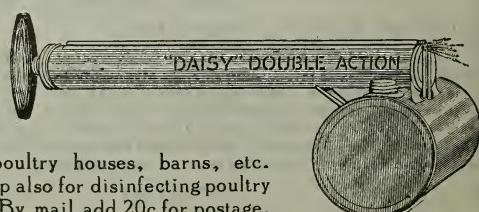


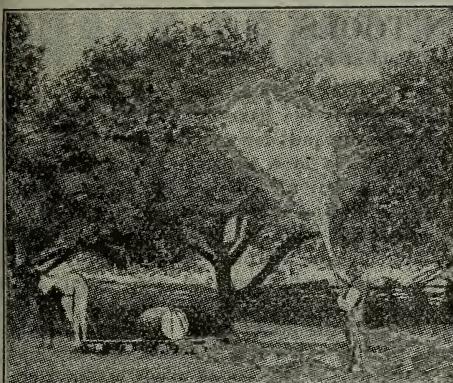
that throws a spray directly upwards as well as downwards. Especially adapted for spraying Lee's Lice Killer into the cracks and crevices of poultry houses,

or for spraying bushes, shrubbery, potato vines, etc. Price, 50c; postpaid 60c.

The Daisy Double Action Sprayer.

Does twice the work. It sprays on both strokes, sprays the same on the return stroke as on the forward stroke, thus doing twice the work. It sprays up as well as down, empties the can in either direction. A valuable feature in spraying ceilings and walls in poultry houses, barns, etc. For spraying all kinds of Stock Dip and Fly Killer on cattle and sheep also for disinfecting poultry houses, barns, etc. Price, Galvanized Tank, 75c; Brass, \$1.00. By mail add 20c for postage.





The Standard Spray Pump in Operation.

thoroughly in this manner. When attached to knapsack this pump is especially convenient for spraying scattered trees, vines, small fruits, tobacco, potatoes, cabbage, for whitewashing, etc. Warranted for 5 years. Price, \$4.50. Extension rod 75c. Galvanized Tank, holds 5 gallons, \$2.25. Complete outfit \$7.00.

THE STANDARD SPRAY PUMP.

The Best and Most Powerful Piece of Low-Priced Spraying Apparatus on the Market Today.

Used with Bucket, Knapsack, Tank or Barrel for spraying orchards, gardens, vineyards, whitewashing, disinfecting poultry houses, killing vermin on stock, etc. It is made entirely of brass with two solid brass valves, no leather suckers or washers, no castings to rust, no leaking joints, no lost motion, nothing to get out of order. The accompanying illustration shows the Standard Spray Pump attached to barrel with 30 feet of hose, enabling the operator to walk around without moving the barrel, covering the entire tree from the ground without the use of elevated platforms or ladder. No need of making an all-day job of spraying a few trees when the work can be done quickly, easily and

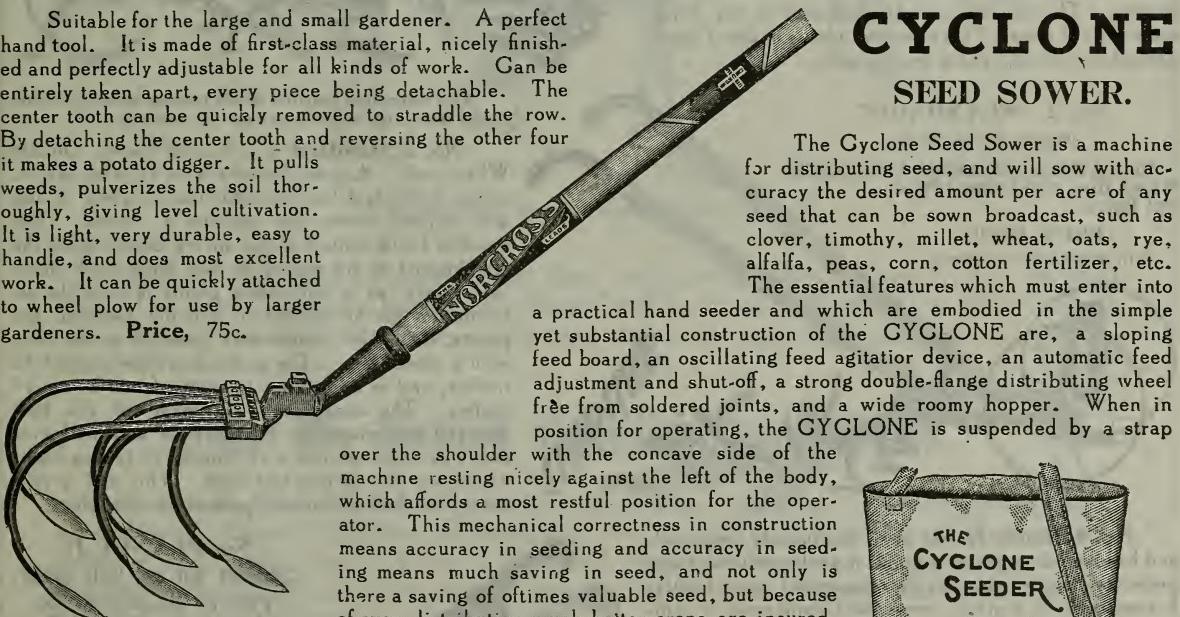
MEYER'S PERFECT COPPER KNAPSACK SPRAYER.

With Patent Agitator and Brass Ball Valves.

This valuable and convenient sprayer is used for applying all kinds of insecticides in a mist-like spray. It is made entirely of copper and brass and the chemicals will not corrode or rust them. The air chamber keeps up a steady pressure so that a continuous discharge is given. The pump may be worked with either the right or left hand. With this machine a man can spray from 5 to 6 acres of vines in a day. Price, complete with hose, stop cock, pipe extension, and Bordeaux or Vermorel nozzle, \$15.00.

THE NORCROSS HAND GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

Suitable for the large and small gardener. A perfect hand tool. It is made of first-class material, nicely finished and perfectly adjustable for all kinds of work. Can be entirely taken apart, every piece being detachable. The center tooth can be quickly removed to straddle the row. By detaching the center tooth and reversing the other four it makes a potato digger. It pulls weeds, pulverizes the soil thoroughly, giving level cultivation. It is light, very durable, easy to handle, and does most excellent work. It can be quickly attached to wheel plow for use by larger gardeners. Price, 75c.



Narcross Hand Garden Cultivator. The CYCLONE has stood the most exacting tests for many years and is well known for its superiority. It has a large and increasing sale and is an exceptional value at the price for which it is sold. This perfection in a hand seeder is the result of more than forty years of close application to this one line on the part of the inventors and manufacturers. For a practical all-around grain and grass seeder, a good large seeder that will distribute perfectly all varieties of farm seed, fertilizers, ashes, etc., on a fair average of five acres per hour—one that pays for itself in a few hours use and never fails to please—the CYCLONE can not be recommended too highly. Price, \$1.50.

THE

CYCLONE SEED SOWER.

The Cyclone Seed Sower is a machine for distributing seed, and will sow with accuracy the desired amount per acre of any seed that can be sown broadcast, such as clover, timothy, millet, wheat, oats, rye, alfalfa, peas, corn, cotton fertilizer, etc.

The essential features which must enter into a practical hand seeder and which are embodied in the simple yet substantial construction of the CYCLONE are, a sloping feed board, an oscillating feed agitator device, an automatic feed adjustment and shut-off, a strong double-flange distributing wheel free from soldered joints, and a wide roomy hopper. When in position for operating, the CYCLONE is suspended by a strap

over the shoulder with the concave side of the machine resting nicely against the left of the body, which affords a most restful position for the operator. This mechanical correctness in construction means accuracy in seeding and accuracy in seeding means much saving in seed, and not only is there a saving of oftentimes valuable seed, but because of even distribution much better crops are insured.



The Cyclone Seed Sower.

RID YOUR LAND OF QUACK GRASS WITH THE TOM CASHMAN QUACK DIGGER. SEE PAGES 75 AND 76.

THE "STANDARD" GARDEN TOOLS.

Goods that Look Right, Are Made Right, Are Right, and Sold at Right Prices.



No. 20
"STANDARD"
PLOW.

Shipping Weight 19 lbs.

PRICE \$3.25.

No. 20 Standard is a new single-wheel plow; has a 24-inch wheel which will make it the leader in its class. The adjustment is the handiest and most perfect ever put on a tool of this kind and is adjusted up and down by loosening up a thumb nut. This is done at the top of the shank, as shown in illustration, and may be accomplished without ever removing the plow from the ground. The handles are also adjusted by the same thumb nut without interfering with the plow adjustment. These are the bent style handles both at the upper and lower ends, making a neat fit at the axle and having good hand holds at the upper end. The attachments furnished with this tool are of the best quality and shape ever offered. The turning plow is the right shape to scour and run easy with no side draft. It will do all and more than it is recommended to do.

No. 9 Standard is light and strong and has a positive rotary force feed. The hill spacer is very simple, being only one piece, quickly set for hills at 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart; it may be set for 3 different distances without entirely removing the nut that secures it in place, or by removing and reversing, the other 2 distances are obtained. The seed opening is regulated at pleasure by a thumb screw. The flow of seed may be quickly stopped by pulling a string within easy reach at the top of handle. The shoe is of special shape with a V shape bottom that leaves the seed in a narrow line making close cultivation possible. Is adjustable for a depth of 2 inches. The coverer is the swinging pattern, adjusting itself to the condition of soils. The marker is easily adjusted to the different widths of rows. This excellent tool is made of steel, malleable iron and extra quality oak.

No. 2 "STANDARD"

Shipping Weight 25 lbs.

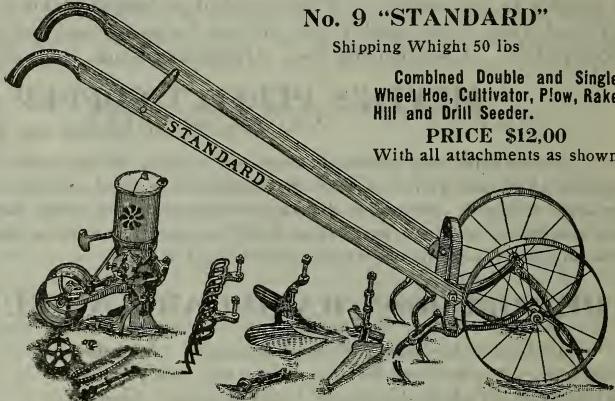
Spring Beam, Adjustable Arch, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow and Rake.

PRICE \$6.00

With attachments as shown.



No. 4 Planet Jr. has been continuously improved, and has been brought to a point of such usefulness and perfection that we can hardly recommend it too highly. It combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator, a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow. A great variety of tools, excellent in design and quality. It is without equal for easy adjustment, lightness, and beauty, and is a practical, every day time, labor and money saver. Its work as a seeder is marvelous. It sows in continuous rows with great uniformity, and drops with accuracy in hill, 3, 4, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. The feed is automatically stopped by raising the handles, and started by lowering them. This tool is accurate, simple, durable, reliable and easy running and will always do first-class work.



No. 9 "STANDARD"

Shipping Weight 50 lbs

Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow, Rake Hill and Drill Seeder.

PRICE \$12.00

With all attachments as shown

The Standard Garden Tools possess more genuine merit than any other make on the market.

No. 2 Standard is a Spring Beam, Double Wheel tool. A great favorite with all who use it, owing to the fact that the attachments when in use are entirely under the operator's control. The handles being bolted to the spring beams allow the attachments to be moved to and from each other very easily, so in cultivating plants in hills the attachments can be worked in and out between the plants, doing the closest work possible to be done with a wheel hoe. The arch clears the ground 15 inches, and is adjustable in width from 7 to 11 inches. The attachments are made of the best material and shape for the purpose and will give entire satisfaction; has wire wheels 16 inches high, which are very strong and light. This tool is very nicely finished and neatly packed for shipping.

No. PLANET JR.

Combined Hill and Drill Seeder.

PRICE, complete \$11.00

As a Seeder only, \$9.00

Holds 2½ quarts. One leaf guard. One pair 4½-inch hoes. Three Cultivator teeth. One garden plow.

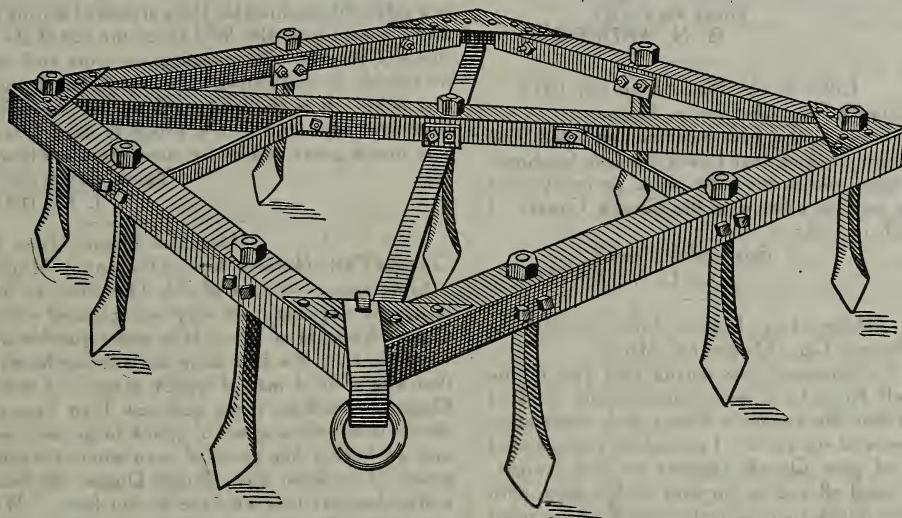


THE TOM CASHMAN QUACK GRASS DIGGER AND SOIL PULVERIZER

\$25

NO competitor can hope to equal this machine as a quack exterminator, neither can a machine its equal in point of strength and lasting qualities be made and sold for less money. I manufacture them here in our own factory. My price is based on actual cost of material—the steel—the bolts—everything that go into each Quack Grass Digger, with just one small “from factory to farm” profit added.

You must have a Tom Cashman Quack Grass Digger on your farm. It means big extra profits from every acre of ground you work. It means increased valuation of your land, and at the price I ask for this machine there is not a farmer anywhere—no matter how small a farm he works—but can afford one.



Most Successful Quack Exterminator Ever Built.

Make up your mind right now to get every dollar you possibly can out of your soil next year. The Tom Cashman Quack Grass Digger will help you. There is no other machine made that will positively exterminate quack grass and at the same time pulverize and prepare your land for a big crop.

Get My Method of Killing Quack Grass.

—the best, most comprehensive and instructive information written on the quack grass problem, an addressed, stamped envelope will bring it to you. It tells you in detail all about my experience with quack grass land, how I killed and subdued ever vestige of quack grass on two hundred and sixty acres in a few months with my Quack Grass Digger, and made the land produce big yields of grain.

Now don't put off until tomorrow—**do it now**—just drop me a line, enclosing an addressed, stamped envelope and say: send me your “Method of Killing Quack Grass,” and you will get it by return mail.

Thomas E. Cashman

Owatonna, Minnesota.

Read what satisfied patrons have to say about our Quack Grass Digger on page 76.

TESTIMONIALS.

That the TOM CASHMAN QUACK GRASS DIGGER has proven to be a wonderful success for cleaning out quack grass cheaply and effectually is vouched for by all who have used this great machine. The following testimonials from responsible and progressive men will be of interest to our friends who are confronted with the problem of exterminating quack grass.

Hartland, Minn., July 10, 1911.

Hon. T. E. Cashman, Owatonna, Minn.,

Dear Sir:—The Tom Cashman Quack Digger I purchased from you this spring, has surely been of great service to me. I had a piece of solid quack consisting of about four acres, and for the last two years I have tried to disc and drag it frequently but it seemed only to get worse. I began using your Digger the first week in May and have used it once a week since up to this time, and it now looks to me as though it were entirely cleaned out. I find it also to be a good soil pulverizer. This spring I used it on my fall plowing for corn and it does excellent work if four horses are used. To anyone in need of a quack exterminator I sincerely recommend your Quack Digger.

Yours very truly,
B. N. ANDERSON.

Little Rock, Iowa, June 24, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 14th received and noted, and would say in answer to same that I used the Tom Cashman Quack Grass Digger and it done the work perfectly, and if properly used, will do away with the Quack Grass. I cannot say enough in favor of it.

Respectfully yours,
G. L. VAN EATON.

Albert Lea, Minn., June 15, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—I discovered last spring that two of the fields on my Shell Rock farm were considerably infested with quack; and that the tenant's efforts with cultivator, disk and fork, were of no avail. I accordingly telephoned you to send one of your Quack Diggers on first freight. The Digger was used off and on for four or five days, with the result that the quack roots were torn loose and brought near the surface of the ground; the dirt was then shaken out with a harrow and the roots burned. The ground was then planted to corn. At this writing the quack seems to be entirely subdued. I am greatly pleased with the work done with your machine. You will probably sell quite a number of them to my neighbors this fall.

Yours truly,
H. G. KOONTZ.

Leroy, Minn., April 10, 1912.

Mr. Thomas E. Cashman, Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sir:—Last year I used your Quack Digger in connection with a disc, on 25 acres of ground that was badly infested with quack. Much of the ground was entirely covered with a heavy sod of quack. I disced this five times in the fall and four in the spring but it was still green. Then I got your Digger and went over it twice, then thoroughly dragged and planted it to corn, in drills, one peck per acre, June seventh. I cultivated with weeder three times and surface cultivator twice. I raised the best crop of corn in the country and the ground is free from quack.

I also used it on the bottom of an old straw stack where the quack was so heavy that I could not plow. After running the Digger over it a few times I raked off the roots and went after it again with the Digger, then plowed and planted with potatoes. I raised a good crop of 300 bu. per acre and eradicated the quack.

Yours truly,
L. W. PROSSER.

P. S. I think the Digger was worth \$100.00 to me last year.

West Concord, Minn., April 18, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sirs:—I received the Quack Digger all O. K. It is the best tool I ever saw for quack. Enclosed find check for twenty-five dollars. Respectfully yours,

E. L. SMITH.

St. Paul, Minn., June 17, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—I have your letter of June 14th asking my opinion as to the Cashman Quack Grass Digger and, in reply beg to say that I have used this Digger for the past sixty days vigorously, and while I have not had it long enough to know of the full results I am convinced that it is a splendid machine for the purpose of killing quack grass. After I went over the field twice the top of the ground was literally covered with quack grass roots and we are having no trouble in cultivating corn which has been planted on this field. It is the best machine for the purpose that I have ever seen and if it is properly used I see no reason why quack grass cannot be completely eradicated.

Yours very truly,
J. M. HACKNEY.

Mapleton Minn., June 18, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 14th inst. at hand and in reply will say that I am very well pleased with the Quack Digger I bought of you. It is made durable and does the work O. K. We had some spots on our farm, this spring, that was a solid mat of quack grass. I put the Quack Digger to work on them and now I am happy to say that there is hardly a spear of quack to be seen on these spots and we have a fine stand of corn where the quack formerly grew. I consider your Quack Digger the best cultivator and pulverizer that we have on our farm. When we had the Quack Digger at work in the fields some of our neighbors came to see it and they were well pleased with the work it done. Later I loaned the Digger to one of my neighbors and when he returned it he told me he was going to have one of them. I stand ready to speak a good word for the Tom Cashman Quack Grass Digger at any time.

Yours very truly,
G. W. HISLOP.

Medford, Minn., July 31, 1911.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Gentlemen:—We used one of the Tom Cashman Quack Diggers last spring and can truly say it exceeded our expectations. It is the best machine we ever used for this purpose. It works the quack to the surface, where it can be easily removed by dragging, at the same time it pulverizes and prepares the soil for any kind of crop. We cannot say too much for it. And anyone troubled with quack on their farm cannot do better than to procure one of these diggers and go after it.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. M. FLINN.

Gannon Falls, Minn., May 22, 1911.

Mr. Thomas E. Cashman, Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in writing in regard to your Quack Grass Digger that I got of you this spring and must say it proved far beyond my expectations. In words I can't speak too highly of your machine and would not part with it under any consideration if I could not get another.

Yours truly,
W. T. RYAN.

REFERENCE TABLES.

Table showing weight per bushel of Farm and Field Seeds, also giving quantity of seed per acre, season for sowing and what available for.

Name	Weight per Bushel	Quantity of Seed to Sow an Acre	Season for Sowing	Available for
Alfalfa (Lucerne) .....	.60 lbs.	18 to 20 lbs.	Early Spring	Pasture, Forage and Hay.....
Alsike Clover .....	.60 lbs.	6 to 8 lbs.	Spring.....	Pasture, Green Food and Hay.....
Barley .....	.48 lbs.	Drills, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu. Broadcast, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Spring.....	Forage and Grain.....
Bromus Inermis (Brome Grass) .....	.14 lbs.	15 to 20 lbs.	Spring or Early Summer	Pasture and Hay.....
Blue Grass .....	.14 lbs.	25 to 30 lbs.	Spring and Fall	Pasture, Hay and Lawn.....
Buckwheat .....	.48 lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bu.	June and July	Grain, Cover-crop and Fertilizing
Clover, Red .....	.60 lbs.	8 to 12 lbs.	Early Spring	Seed, Forage, Silage and Hay.....
Clover, White .....	.60 lbs.	8 lbs.	Early Spring	Pasture and Lawn.....
Glover, Crimson .....	.60 lbs.	15 to 20 lbs.	July and August	Cover-crop, Pasture, Soiling and Fertilizing
Corn, Field .....	.56 lbs.	8 to 10 qts.	May and June	Grain, Forage and Silage
Corn, Fodder, (in drills) .....	.56 lbs.	1 to 2 bu.	May and June	
Cow Peas .....	.60 lbs.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.:	June and July	Cover-crop, Pasture, Soiling and Fertilizing
Creeping Bent .....	.14 lbs.	2 bu.	Spring and Fall	Pasture and Lawns
English or Perennial Rye Grass .....	.24 lbs.	2 bu.	Spring	Pasture, Hay and Lawns
Flax .....	.56 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bu.	Spring	Seed, Fiber
Hard Fescue .....	.12 lbs.	24 lbs.	Spring	Pasture, Hay and Lawns
Italian Rye Grass .....	.18 lbs.	2 bu.	Spring	Abundance of Feed
Lawn Grass	14-25 lbs.	.4 to 6 bu.	Spring and Fall	
Meadow Mixture .....	.20 lbs.	30 to 40 lbs.	Spring	Hay and Pasture
Millet, Hungarian .....	.48 lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bu.	June and August	Hay and Soiling
Millet, German, Etc. ....	.48 lbs.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bu.	June and July	Hay and Soiling
Millet, Japanese .....	.35 lbs.	Drills, 10 lbs. Broadcast, 15 lbs..	May to July	Hay of excellent quality
Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass .....	.14 lbs.	.25 to 30 lbs.	Spring	Pasture and Hay
Oats .....	.32 lbs.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bu.	Spring	Grain and Forage
Orchard Grass .....	.14 lbs.	22 lbs.	Spring and Fall	Pasture and Hay
Onion Sets .....	.32 lbs.	12 to 15 bu.	Spring	
Potatoes (cut tubers) .....	.60 lbs.	10 to 12 bu.	Spring	
Peas, Field .....	.60 lbs.	.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bu.	Spring	Soiling, Silage and Fertilizing
Pop Corn		1 qt. for 100 hills 1 peck for an acre	Early Spring to Late Fall	
Red Top (solid seed) .....	.32 lbs.	10 lbs.	Spring and Fall	Pasture, Hay and Lawns
Rhode Island Bent .....	.14 lbs.	2 bu.	Spring and Fall	Lawns
Rye .....	.56 lbs.	.1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu.	Spring and Fall	Pasture, Grain and Fertilizer
Rape .....	.50 lbs.	Drills, 2 to 3 lbs. Broadcast, 5 lbs..	Spring and Late	Valuable for all kinds of stock
Sugar Cane or Sorghum .....	.46 lbs.	.50 to 60 lbs.	Summer	Soiling, Pasture and Fodder Crop
Sheep Fescue .....	.14 lbs.	2 bu.	Spring	Pasture, Sheep-grazing and Lawns
Speltz or Emmer .....	.40 lbs.	2 bu.	Spring	Valuable for all kinds of stock
Sunflower .....	.24 lbs.	8 lbs.	Spring and Early Summer	Feeding Hogs and Poultry
Timothy or Herds Grass .....	.45 lbs.	10 to 12 lbs.	Spring and Fall	Hay, Pasture
Tall Meadow Oat Grass .....	.14 lbs.	40 to 50 lbs.	Spring	Permanent Pasture
Vetch, Spring .....	.60 lbs.	.1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Spring	Soiling
Vetch, Winter .....	.60 lbs.	.1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Aug. and Sept.	Cover-crop, Forage and Fertilizing
Wheat .....	.60 lbs.	.1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Spring and Fall	Grain
Wood Meadow Grass .....	.14 lbs.	20 lbs.	Spring	Shaded Pastures and Lawns

GARDEN INSECTS AND REMEDIES.

Cabbage Worm. The larva feeds on the leaf of the cabbage entirely destroying it. **Remedies**—Hand picking; spraying with arsenate of lead, to which resin and lime or soap has been added to make the lead stick to the foliage. Paris green may also be used.

Cutworm. The larva eats the young plant off at the surface of the ground. **Remedies**—Late fall plowing; poison baits; clover dipped in Paris green; or bran to which some arsenical poison has been added. The bran should be mixed with molasses, to make it more attractive to the cutworm.

Cucumber Beetle. This small beetle eats the foliage of the plant. **Remedies**—Arsenate of lead or Paris green, put on as soon as the beetle appears. If the larvae or young are found on the roots or stems, tobacco-dust or nicoufume, placed at the roots, will destroy them.

Aphis. The aphis, or green fly, is a small sucking insect found on sweet peas, lettuce or other leaf crops, and often on flowering shrubs. **Remedies**—Soap and water; nicoufume or other tobacco preparation, put on as recommended on the package in which it is purchased.

REFERENCE TABLES.

Giving name of vegetable, seed required for 100-foot row and one acre, distance for plants in rows, distance between rows and when ready for use from seed.

Name of Vegetables	Seed Required For		Distance for Plants		Ready for Use from Seed in About
	100 ft. row	One Acre	In Rows	Rows Apart	
Artichoke	1 ounce	6 ounces	2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	8 months
Asparagus	2½ "	4 pounds	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 years
Beans, Bush	1 quart	1½ bushel	6 in.	2 feet	45 to 65 days
Beans, Pole	1 "	10 to 12 qts.	3 ft.	4 feet	65 to 90 "
Beet, Table	2 ounce	5 pounds	4 in.	1 to 1½ ft.	60 to 75 "
Beet, Mangold	1 "	5 "	8 in. ....	.2 to 2½ ft.	150 days
Broccoli	½ "	2 ounces	2 ft.	2½ feet	120 "
Brussels Sprouts	½ "	2 "	2 ft.	2 feet	100 to 120 days
Cabbage, Early	¼ "	8 "	18 in.	2½ feet	100 to 120 "
Cabbage, Late	½ "	8 "	2½ ft.	3 feet	125 to 180 "
Garrot	1 "	3 to 4 lbs.	4 in.	1½ to 2 ft.	45 to 120 "
Cauliflower	½ "	½ pound	2 ft.	2½ feet	100 to 165 "
Celery	¾ "	2 ounces	6 in.	3 to 4 ft.	125 to 150 "
Corn, Salad	3 "		4 in.	12 to 18 in.	65 days
Corn, Sweet	1 qt to 200 hills	8 to 10 qts.	3 ft.	4 feet	65 to 100 days
Cress	½ ounce	2 to 3 lbs.	1 in.	1 foot	30 days
Cucumber	1 "	2 pounds	4 ft.	4 feet	65 to 85 days
Egg Plant	½ "	4 ounces	2½ ft.	3 feet	150 to 160 days
Endive	1 "	4 pounds	1 ft.	1½ feet	50 to 75 days
Kale	½ "	2 ounces	2 ft.	2½ feet	100 to 120 days
Kohl Rabi	½ "	4 pounds	6 in.	1½ feet	75 days
Leek	1 "	4 "	6 in.	1½ feet	120 to 160 days
Lettuce	1 "	3 "	1 ft.	1½ feet	65 to 100 "
Melons, Musk	½ "	2 to 3 lbs.	4 ft.	5 feet	115 to 140 "
Melons, Water	1 "	4 pounds	8 ft.	8 feet	120 to 140 "
Okra	2 "	10 "	1½ ft.	2 feet	90 to 125 "
Onion	1 "	5 to 6 lbs.	3 in.	1 foot	135 to 150 "
Parsley	½ "	3 to 5 lbs.	4 in.	1½ feet	100 days
Parsnip	½ "	3 to 5 lbs.	6 in.	1½ feet	125 to 150 days
Peas	1 quart	2 bushel	2 in.	2 to 4 ft.	50 to 75 days
Pepper	½ ounce	½ pounds	2 ft.	2 feet	140 to 150 days
Potato, Cut	10 to 12 bush.		1 ft.	2½ feet	80 to 140 "
Pumpkin	1 oz. to 30 hills	4 pounds	8 ft.	8 feet	100 to 120 "
Radish	1 ounce	8 to 10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	1½ feet	20 to 50 days
Salsify	1 "	8 pounds	6 in.	1½ feet	125 to 150 days
Spinach	1 "	10 "	5 in.	15 inches	30 to 60 days
Squash, Bush	1 oz. to 30 hills	4 pounds	3 ft.	4 feet	60 to 75 "
Squash, Late	" " "	4 "	7 ft.	8 feet	100 to 125 days
Tomato		4 ounces	4 ft.	4 feet	100 to 125 "
Turnip	¾ ounce	2 pounds	6 in.	1 foot	60 to 75 days

Weight of different Manures to apply to different crops per acre.

Potatoes	Stable, 15 to 30 tons	Nitrate of Soda and Potash	250 lbs.
Mangel Wurzel	" 20 to 30 tons	Salt	250 to 500 lbs.
Carrots	" 12 to 20 tons	Soot	1,000 to 1,500 lbs.
Beans	" 12 to 20 tons	Concentrated Fertilizers for	
Onion	" 25 to 40 tons	garden or field cultures	500 to 800 lbs.

Table to assist Farmers and Gardeners in making an accurate estimate of the amount of land in different fields under cultivation.

10 rods x 16 rods equal	1 acre	40 yards x 121 yards equal	1 acre
8 rods x 20 rods equal	1 acre	209 feet x 209 feet equal	1 acre
5 rods x 32 rods equal	1 acre	200 feet x 108.9 feet equal	½ acre
4 rods x 40 rods equal	1 acre	100 feet x 145.2 feet equal	¾ acre
5 yards x 968 yards equal	1 acre	100 feet x 108.9 feet equal	¼ acre
10 yards x 484 yards equal	1 acre		

OUR VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEED COLLECTION.—See back of Cover.

This superb collection of twelve full sized packets of vegetable and flower seeds is given special prominence by illustrating in colors on back of our catalogue cover. Every family uses beets, cabbage, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, radish, squash and tomatoes, and no flower garden is complete without asters, nasturtiums, pansies and sweet peas. Each item offered is one we know from actual trial will please our customers. In fact, we have made up this collection with the idea in mind of pleasing the greatest number of patrons. It will surely please you. All for 50c, postpaid.

Table showing number of Plants or Trees to the acre at given distance.

Distance Apart	No. of Plants
3 in. x 4 in.	522,720
4 in. x 4 in.	392,040
6 in. x 6 in.	174,240
1 ft. x 1 ft.	43,500
1½ ft. x 1½ ft.	19,360
2 ft. x 2 ft.	10,890
2½ ft. x 2½ ft.	6,960
3 ft. x 1 ft.	14,520
3 ft. x 2 ft.	7,260
3 ft. x 3 ft.	4,840
3½ ft. x 3½ ft.	3,555
4 ft. x 1 ft.	10,890
4 ft. x 2 ft.	5,445
4 ft. x 3 ft.	3,630
4 ft. x 4 ft.	2,722
4½ ft. x 4½ ft.	2,150
5 ft. x 1 ft.	8,712
5 ft. x 2 ft.	4,356
5 ft. x 3 ft.	2,904
5 ft. x 4 ft.	2,178
5 ft. x 5 ft.	1,742
5½ ft. x 5½ ft.	1,440
6 ft. x 6 ft.	1,200
6½ ft. x 6½ ft.	1,031
7 ft. x 7 ft.	888
8 ft. x 8 ft.	680
9 ft. x 9 ft.	537
10 ft. x 10 ft.	435
11 ft. x 11 ft.	360
12 ft. x 12 ft.	302
13 ft. x 13 ft.	257
14 ft. x 14 ft.	222
15 ft. x 15 ft.	193
16 ft. x 16 ft.	170
16½ ft. x 16½ ft.	160
17 ft. x 17 ft.	150
18 ft. x 18 ft.	134
19 ft. x 19 ft.	120
20 ft. x 20 ft.	120
21 ft. x 21 ft.	98
24 ft. x 24 ft.	75
25 ft. x 25 ft.	69
27 ft. x 27 ft.	59
30 ft. x 30 ft.	48
33 ft. x 33 ft.	40
38 ft. x 38 ft.	30
40 ft. x 40 ft.	27
50 ft. x 50 ft.	17
60 ft. x 60 ft.	12
66 ft. x 66 ft.	10

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of square feet (43,560) will give the number of plants to the acre.

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for

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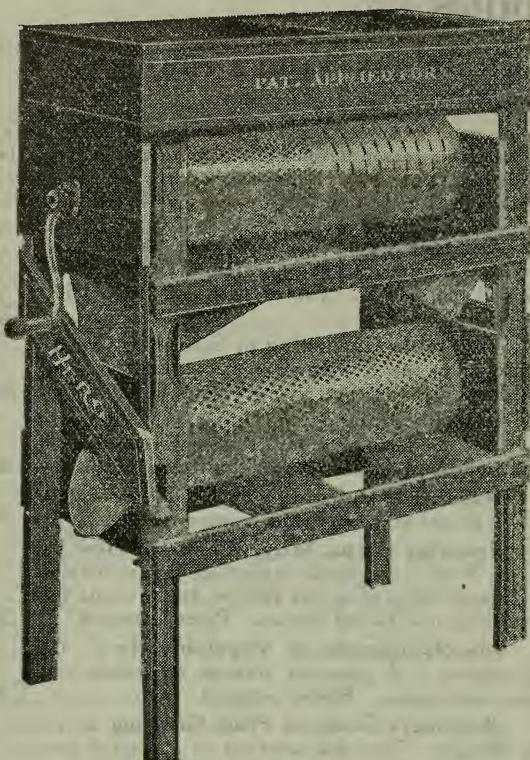
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THOS. E. CASHMAN PRES. & MANAG.
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Dear Friend:

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THOS. E. CASHMAN, Pres.,
Clinton Falls Nursery Co.

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IMPROVEMENTS

One 12-room house with large wood-shed in rear of kitchen. One barn 40x60 with stone basement; the basement is well lighted and equipped with cement floors underdrained, cement mangers and patent stanchions for stock. Two silos on two sides of barn. One concrete hog house 18x114, equipped with steam cooker and running water. One large granary. One double corn crib. Tubular well with geared mill and feed-house in connection. These buildings are located on a slight elevation and are all as good as new, surrounded by a beautiful grove of evergreens and oak trees, also a fine orchard in connection. In the rear of the barn is a timber lot of Burr Oak and White Oak. This timber lot is in the pasture and is entirely sodded with blue grass. There is no under brush or soft wood trees in this timber lot. An ideal place for cattle in fly time. Fifteen acres in hog pasture divided into five lots, all fenced with heavy woven wire. All yards around buildings are fenced with woven wire also. Sixty-five acres of land seeded to clover last spring and good catch secured.

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NOTE. This offer will be withdrawn after April 1st.

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Clinton Falls Nursery Co.
HEREFORD FARM
Owatonna, Minn.

How a Minnesota Farmer Profited by Buying Cashman's Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent Seed Corn Last Year. He Writes as Follows:

Hanska, Minn., Feb. 4, 1913.

Clinton Falls Nursery Co., Owatonna, Minn.

Dear Sir:—Your nice letter of 9th of last month received. But you know this farming and how busy they all are. They are not able to attend to everything like it should be on account of time being too short. In regard to the Seed Corn I got from you last year, was proven satisfactory to me. It done a little better than 60 bushels per acre of well matured corn. I think I was lucky to receive corn from you. I thought I had to buy my seed corn and last spring was an off year for seed corn. Last year the seed growers from Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska had traveling salesmen on the road selling seed corn and my neighbors nearly all bought of them. You see they got it from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bu. And they of course had a big laugh over me paying \$6.00 per bu. Well I did not say much until fall, but then I came in. I raised a fine crop of corn and they from 25 to 30 bushels per acre of little nubbings, soft and not even out of the milk. So I was the one that bought the cheapest corn just because I relied on the Clinton Falls Nursery Co. for seed.

Now I say this much, if we can't rely on our own State's Seedsmen when we are in need of seed corn we had better have some other State raise our corn for us. The Uncle Sam's Yellow Dent which I got last spring is just what you claim it to be and I am perfectly satisfied with it and you may tell others about it. Thanking you for past favors, I remain

Yours truly,

P. G. NELSON.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK IN ORDERING



ORDER SHEET FOR 1913

DATE.....

1913

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

CLINTON FALLS NURSERY CO.

INCORPORATED

CAPITAL STOCK, \$150,000.00

OWATONNA MINN

CASHMAN'S "Seeds of Quality"

Send by _____ State if wanted by Mail; Express [and Company]; Freight [and Rontel].

$$T_1(N, \dots)$$

To (Name) _____
P. O. Box, Street
City _____ State _____

Post Office

County : State

Station or Ex. Office.....

Do Not Write in this Space

SEND MONEY WITH ALL ORDERS
NO GOODS SENT C. O. D.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Post Office Order

Exercise Order

Part 1: Part 1

Bank Draft.....

Cash

Stamps (2 cent preferred)..... \$

Total \$

WE DELIVER FREE to any Post Office or Railway Express Office in the United States, all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, in packets, ounces, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and 1 lb. PURCHASER pays transit charges **ONLY** on pounds, pints, quarts, pecks, bushels, barrels, and Farm Seeds, Tools, Implements and Poultry Supplies, though we will prepay charges on pints and quarts if 8c per pint or 15c per quart is added to list prices. Jute bags and barrels furnished free.

From _____

SEED DEPARTMENT

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Clinton Falls Nursery Co.

Seedsmen---Nurserymen---Florists---Farmers

Owatonna



CASHMAN'S
SEEDS OF QUALITY

Minnesota

100 Per Cent Seed Corn

One bushel of Cashman's 100 per cent Seed Corn will plant 7 acres and produce from 500 to 700 bushels of good, ripe corn. Can you invest \$5.00 in anything more profitable? Order before we are sold out.

RELIABLE—GUARANTEED NURSERY STOCK

We grow trees for the Northwestern planter and *guarantee every tree to live or replace free of charge.*

We Are the Largest Growers of Nursery Stock in the Northwest

Don't buy cheap, catalogue trees for your orchard when a few cents per tree additional will buy trees that will prove thrifty and stand the severe winters.

Why Are Clinton Falls Trees Hardy?

Because We Use Native Minnesota
Crab Seedlings for Grafting.

We have had years of experience in the nursery business and know the needs of Minnesota and Dakota planters. We have thousands of orchards throughout the Northwest that bear witness to the hardiness of our fruit trees.

We offer to our customers this year the following stock, all No. 1: 15,000 Currants, 12,000 Gooseberries, 100,000 Raspberries and other miscellaneous fruits, 50,000 Ornamental Trees, 60,000 Ornamental Flowering Shrubs, Thousands of Perennials, Bulbs and Herbaceous Plants, Thousands of Norway Poplar, Golden and Laurel Leaf Willow and Forest Seedlings, 25,000 Large Elm, Box Elder, Ash and White Oak. *Everything that grows in a Nursery in this climate.*

EVERGREENS

Special Sale at Wholesale Prices

15,000 Norway Spruce, all sizes.
20,000 White Spruce, all sizes.
10,000 Colorado Blue Spruce, all sizes.
15,000 Jack Pine, all sizes.

15,000 American Arbor Vitae, for hedging, all sizes.
7,000 Austrian Pine, all sizes.
1,000 Scotch Pine, all sizes.
5,000 Ponderosa Pine, all sizes.

Clinton Falls Nursery Company

Nurserymen Seedsmen Florists Farmers
OWATONNA, - - - MINNESOTA.

Everything For Farm and Garden



CELERY,
GOLDEN
SELF-BLANCHING

CUCUMBER,
EARLY
WHITE
SPINE



RADISH,
EARLY SCARLET
TURNIP
WHITE TIP



PEAS,
LITTLE GEM



CASHMAN'S SEEDS

THE PRIDE OF THE
CLINTON FALLS NURSERY CO.,
OWATONNA, MINN.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEED COLLECTION

- | PKT. BEANS, GOLDEN WAX
- | PKT. CABBAGE, EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD
- | PKT. CUCUMBER, EARLY WHITE SPINE
- | PKT. LETTUCE, BLACK SEADED SIMPSON
- | PKT. ONION, SOUTHPORT. YELLOW GLOBE
- | PKT. RADISH, EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP
- | PKT. PEAS, LITTLE GEM
- | PKT. TOMATO, CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL
- | PKT. ASTERS, VICTORIA MIXED
- | PKT. NASTURTIUM, FINEST MIXED
- | PKT. PANSIES, FINEST MIXED
- | PKT. SWEET PEAS, FINEST MIXED

ALL FOR
50¢

POSTPAID.

FLOWER DESCRIPTIONS
ON INSIDE
PAGES

CABBAGE,
EARLY,
JERSEY
WAKEFIELD

BEANS,
GOLDEN
WAX